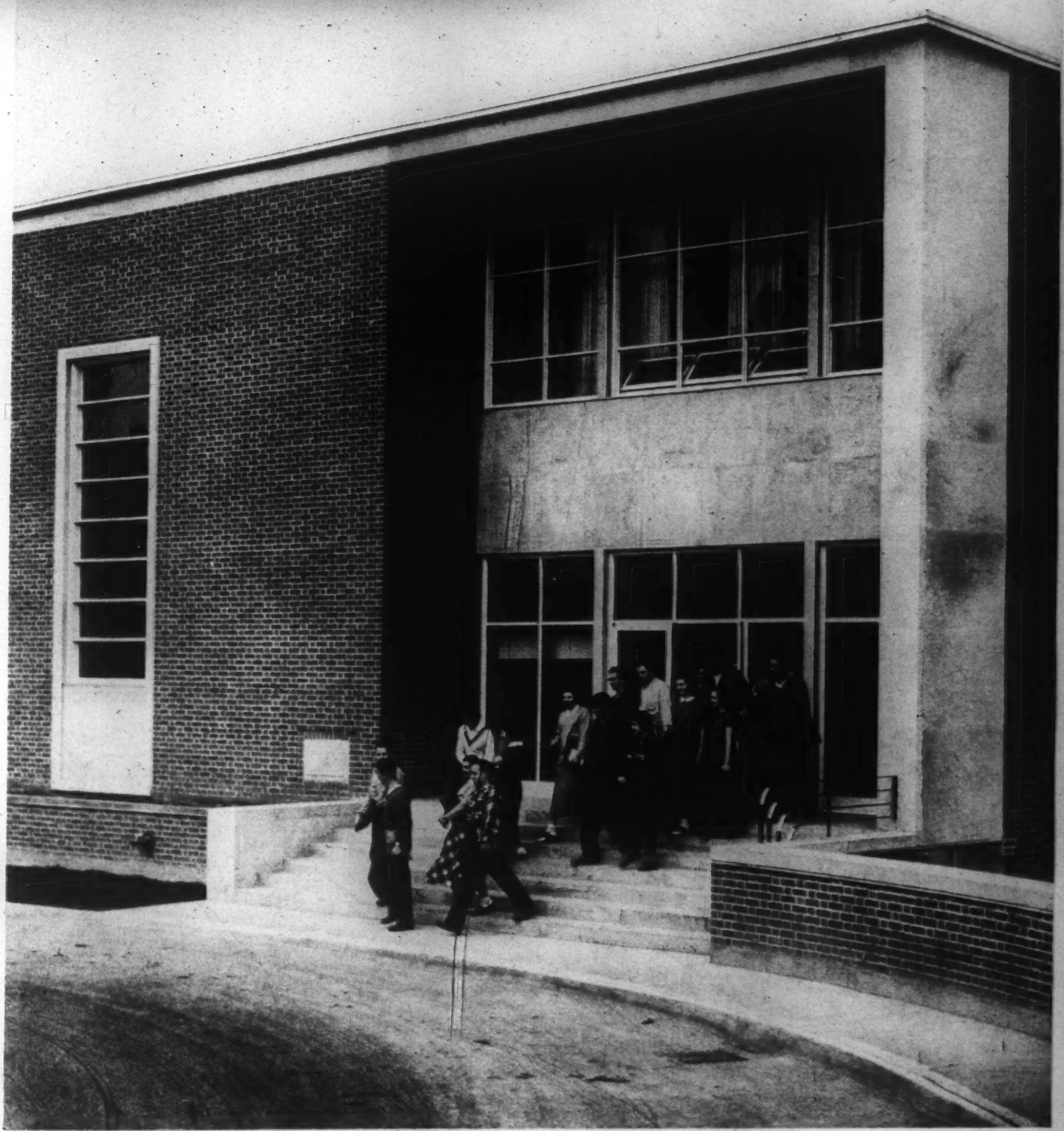
SATURDAY NIGHT

DECEMBER 6, 1949



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by J. E. Parsons

Grace, Dignity and new Light for Learning. *See page 10.*

10¢

Why Did Unions Shift to Pensions? · Samuel Eckler

More Rickets Than Meets the Eye · Helen Howes

He Married a Cloud · Gordon McCallum

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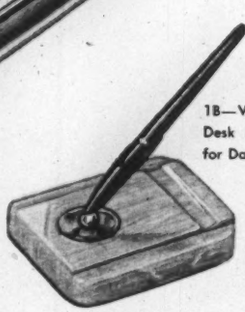

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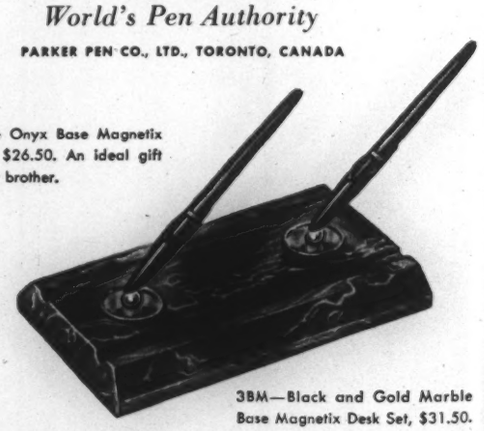

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letters

Jacques' Cartoons

THOSE DULL, inane cartoons of Vernon Jacques . . . reached bottom with the "20th Century Guy Fawkes" (SN Nov. 1). It is overcrowded and drab, with neither the force of sincerity nor the saving grace of humor.

Charleston, N. S. JOHN L. AGNEW

THE CARTOONS by Jacques are cluttered, generally confused and pointless . . . They have given the touch of Hearstian smear needed to complete the ensemble. However, even Jacques surpassed himself (SN Nov. 15) in blanket labelling, and that peculiar form of profession prejudice found on this continent, where it is the rule to ignore, look down on, underpay and sneer at ministers and teachers, regardless of personal qualification or character.

As your magazine generally contains little of intelligence or interest, and particularly because of your obvious support of the puerile and irresponsible labelling by implication indulged in by your cartoonist, I wish to cancel my subscription . . .

Toronto. RONALD BATES

One Can Only Wonder

ONE can only wonder at the intelligence of the readers who write to SATURDAY NIGHT stating that they will never read it again because its cover has been changed.

At first its "popular appeal" cover and contents were rather disturbing, certainly; but having not only the familiar basic articles on Canadian economics, etc., plus many general interest items in addition, it is hard to see how anyone could be so biased against it for such a reason.

One thing is certain, and that is that it will attract many more people to read intelligent articles on Canadian affairs.

Toronto. KENNETH G. FRANKUM

Hellyer and Lenin

I THINK that your cartoonist Jacques was mistaken in his annoyance at what he considered Paul T. Hellyer's over-simplification of the Communist appeal (SN, Nov. 15). A couple of out-of-context quotations as we find them in the newspapers can't help but seem facile to a reader who has looked into *Capital* or the *Communist Manifesto*.

However, Jacques should not blame Mr. Hellyer for disregarding embellishments for the moment and pressing to the heart of the Communist appeal to the working class. Now while the subsidiary appeals to which Jacques alludes are undoubtedly important, they remain in fact subsidiary; they are like the veneer of culture on top of hard Marxist economic fact. Churchman, university student, teacher, and scientist *et. al.*, are the middle class material for a proletarianized leadership to be sure; but Mr. Hellyer rightly concentrates on the common denominator.

What could Lenin and his intellectuals have accomplished outside of their library stacks in a socially and politically progressive Russia? Let the political parties find and implement the "progress" which our society demands, and I don't think we need worry about Communist appeals to specialized segments of the population.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. LEWIS HERTZMAN

American Writers Today

IN YOUR ISSUE of Oct. 25, you ask the reason for the excessive regionalism of most modern American fiction. Is not this due primarily to a lack of imagination and knowledge of human nature in the writer himself? This, in turn, is due in part to the appalling deficiencies in modern education.

Up to mid-nineteenth century, the English writer, beginning with the precocity of Chaucer, wrote not of real people but of people he had made up, types, composite portraits based on his observation of people and human nature in general. This was encouraged by reading the Greek and Latin poets, who were and are the supreme analysts of human motives and passions.

Today the American writer has neither the imagination nor the education to enable him to write with any deep perception. All he can do is observe and set down what he sees. When he tries to create a character of universal significance, his failure is in direct proportion to the ambition of his attempt.

London, Ont. H. C. FRANCIS

Our Air Defences

CANADA'S AIR DEFENCE (SN Nov. 22) is portrayed in mimicry and in a farcical obsolescent way by one photograph. The radar equipment photographed there records an aircraft present, but that aircraft can be *seen* in the picture. Is this satire?

We must learn from the British the strategy of war. If you are a small nation, you look around and find yourself a big ally. If Canada looks around it can find on its very doorstep the U. S., the greatest power on earth. Then if we are attacked by an enemy, the primary job of our diplomats, militarists and strategists, is to see how fast they can rush the United States to our first line of defence.

Yorkton, Sask. STUSH OBODIAC

I WAS SURPRISED to see SATURDAY NIGHT referring to Vampire Jets as "*obsolete* before the first model is off the draughting board." The word, of course, should have been obsolescent.

Toronto. W. H. WHITE

■ *That is correct.*

Catholic Temperance

IT WOULD not be difficult to edit a substantial volume on the teaching of the Catholic Bishops of Canada, 1659-1949, on temperance. The teaching of His Eminence Cardinal McGuigan on this Christian virtue does not differ from that of Msgr. Laval, the first Bishop in Canada.

The statement of His Eminence that the Catholic youth of his Archdiocese should at all times practise temperance (SN Nov. 15), may be found in a Lenten pastoral issued by the Cardinal during World War II. SATURDAY NIGHT is in error when it says: "The Roman Catholic Church has followed up the Anglican Synod's concern with drinking among youths with a sizzling statement of its own views."

Malton, Ont. REV. JOHN B. O'REILLY

Still Flouting

SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT *flouts* tradition and *flaunts* modernity, why not also go after the people who do not know *if* or *whether* they mean to *imply* what they *infer*, or *infer* what they *imply*?

Ottawa. CHARLOTTE WHITTON

WHILE I sympathize entirely with your current campaign against the misuse of flaunt and flout, I would suggest that you keep an eye open for errors of a similar nature in your own excellent review: to wit, the cartoon wherein Jacques describes a grievance as "imaginative".

Armdale, N.S. (MRS.) M. GUPTILL

■ *As many readers have pointed out, it should have been "imaginary".*

Can't See It

NO I'm rather afraid I can't see SATURDAY NIGHT your way. I had supported it (to my personal advantage) for a quarter of a century. I liked the old form. It had personality.

I have gone with real care over all the five issues in the new form; and the zest is finished. I wish I had not to say it, but you are now copyists: and copyists of not the best models.

Quite likely I'll modify these antique views in the course of time—but only modify them, not recant them!

Swift Current, Sask. G. C. THOMPSON

It's Great!

MY BELATED congratulations on your new format and redesign of content. Although I very much liked the "feel" of the late lamented SN, it must be admitted that it was a little unhandy. The new SN is just right . . . it's great!

"Canadian Weekly Editor" Vancouver, B.C. L. C. WAY *Publisher*

by and large

■ New Toronto's dog pound now has window panes, installed after Councillor Trickett said: "There will be a lot of dogs in there and I don't want to see them freeze."

■ A deranged woman, after wounding one policeman, sat all day in a rowboat in a heavy snowstorm in the middle of the river at Buctouche, NB, while RCMP officers patrolled the shore. As night fell she came ashore and a police dog seized her gun arm and she was taken into custody.

■ Calgary's Sheriff W. K. Jull received a request from an Irish lad in Belfast for a cowboy outfit for his 8-year-old brother. "Mummy couldn't get one here and if you could please send one we would send whatever you would like from her in return."

■ At Pinawa, Man., 2-year-old Johnny Melnick has a buggy built by his father for about $35. The car is five feet long, does 70 miles on a gallon of gas, has top speed of three mph.

■ *The Times,* London, is apparently not quite sure where London, Ont., is. It recently lauded the engineer of an Owen Sound-London train for his moral courage in enlisting the aid of passengers to find his false teeth which fell on the track when he sneezed. But it said the sneeze caused the engineer's teeth to "bite the dust of the extensive prairie."

■ In his report to Vernon, BC, City Council, City Engineer F. G. Dewolfe explained a day's delay in tearing up a back lane for rerolling. This had been postponed because dust from the road work would have dirtied lines of washing hanging nearby.

■ Joe Phillips of Estevan, Sask., won a new car in a service club carnival and a $45 pool on an NHL game within a few hours.

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CONDENSED GENERAL STATEMENT

October 31st, 1949

ASSETS

Cash on hand and due from banks and bankers		$ 268,151,423.47
Notes of and cheques on other banks		117,878,643.26
Government and Other Public Securities (not exceeding market value)		1,044,968,842.21
Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value)		122,917,348.16
Call Loans		48,174,652.91
		$1,602,090,910.01
Commercial and Other Loans		487,352,653.41
Bank Premises		17,850,169.22
Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit (as per contra)		28,820,653.02
Other Assets		3,573,877.78
		$2,139,688,263.44

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in Circulation		$ 3,621,916.00
Deposits		2,019,142,697.65
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding		28,820,653.02
Other Liabilities		2,947,186.16
Capital	$36,000,000.00	
Rest or Reserve Fund	48,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	1,155,810.61	85,155,810.61
		$2,139,688,263.44

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended October 31st, 1949, after making provision of $972,105.21 for Depreciation of Bank Premises, Furniture and Equipment and an appropriation to Contingency Reserve, out of which full provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made	$ 9,221,569.97
Provision for Dominion Income Tax and Provincial Taxes	3,405,000.00
Leaving a Net Profit of	$ 5,816,569.97
Of this amount shareholders received or will receive	3,600,000.00
Amount carried forward	$ 2,216,569.97
Balance of Profit and Loss Account October 30th, 1948	2,939,240.64
	$ 5,155,810.61
Transferred to Rest or Reserve Fund	4,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account October 31st, 1949	$ 1,155,810.61

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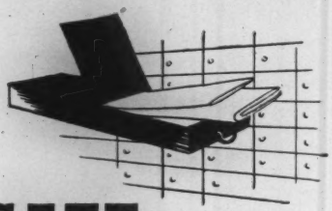

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OTTAWA VIEW

PUBLIC AND COMBINES

POLITICAL circles are still doubtful how much interest the Combines controversy has aroused in the country. Liberals hope that it will all die down and be forgotten, but some experienced Ottawa observers think the public is only gradually waking up to the facts about the illegal suppression of the report.

It is on the Government's deliberate decision to break the law and keep the report secret from January until November that the Opposition attacks have concentrated. During his long ordeal-by-inquisition in Parliament Stuart Garson produced a new defence. He said that technically he did not receive a final report until just before he tabled it on Nov. 7. Pressed to give dates he admitted that the last alterations were made on Feb. 23. Some further dates, which Garson did not give the House, clarify things a good deal further.

SOME CRUCIAL DATES

MR. McGREGOR'S routine request to the Minister for authority to have the report printed was sent in only a few days after the report itself. In anticipation of this authority the type was set and galley-proofs delivered. According to usual practice, some alterations were made on the galleys, and well before the end of January they were all sent back to the printer to be page-proofed. Authority to print had still not been received, and when McGregor asked about it on Jan. 22, he learned for the first time that "there were difficulties" about publication.

HOWE'S OBJECTIONS

THE TEN PAGES of typescript containing Howe's objections to the report (with supporting objections from Max Mackenzie and concurrence by Donald Gordon) were based, not on the complete report, but on a press summary which had been prepared in the Combines Investigation office. They were dated early in February. McGregor replied to them promptly at equal length. After further discussion, he decided on a final addition to the Chapter of Conclusions, to explain and elaborate the subsidy and profit control arrangement. This was completed on the page proofs by Feb. 23 but there was still no authority to print.

ELECTION APPROACHING

ON APRIL 7 the Combines Investigation department submitted the first draft of the amendments to be made in the Combines Act.

On April 8 Parliament adjourned for the Easter recess, buzzing with rumor and speculation about a general election.

On April 9 Garson signed the authorization to have the flour-milling report printed.

On Friday, April 22, having done a quick job during the parliamentary recess, the King's Printer delivered the completed yellow-bound report, 5,000 copies in English and 1,000 in French.

Over the week-end Ministers and MP's returned to Ottawa after the recess.

On Monday, April 25, Parliament reassembled and Prime Minister St. Laurent announced his election decision.

Within a few days, according to a note in McGregor's files, a printed copy of the flour-milling report was delivered to Garson. The latter does not recollect it and there is no documentary proof, but it is understood that this copy was returned — to be stowed away with the rest of the 6,000 copies in the Government vaults.

On April 30 Parliament was prorogued and Ministers and MP's left soon after to start the election campaign.

The flour-milling report which was tabled on November 7 is—unaltered —the one which was delivered by the King's Printer on April 22, eight days before the end of the 20th Parliament.

LAST MINUTE REPORT

THE GOVERNMENT suggestion that McGregor was on the verge of changing his views up to the last minute has no evidence to support it. After the stormy meeting in Garson's office on Saturday, Oct. 22, with Donald Gordon and Kenneth Taylor, one more approach was made to McGregor. On Tuesday, Oct. 25, Taylor had a long talk with him and suggested that he insert a page in the flour-milling report to meet Gordon's views. McGregor's answer was "No." Taylor was leaving next day for Montreal and urged McGregor to think it over until he got back. He phoned McGregor again on Oct. 29. The answer was still "No"; and on that day McGregor signed his letter of resignation.

STILL KEEPING QUIET

THE MOST contentious document the Combines Investigation department ever produced is not being circulated to the usual mailing list. Universities, libraries, trade associations, trade papers, overseas representatives, and interested individuals who usually get these documents automatically, will not get this one unless they ask for it.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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COVER

THE NEW Forest Hill Collegiate Institute, Forest Hill Village (adjacent to Toronto), cost $1,350,000; will accommodate 850 students in 20 classrooms, four science labs, art room and library, as well as a large gymnasium and a theatre-auditorium. At the formal opening, Sept. 29, Premier Leslie Frost stated that this Collegiate is only one of 600 Ontario schools completed, under construction or about to be started. These schools — together with the hundreds of new ones in the other provinces—are a credit, says Saturday Night's educational editor, J. E. Parsons, to Canada's forward-thinking educational development in our school building program.—*Gordon Jarrett, Staff Photographer.*

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Vol. 65, No. 9 Whole No. 2954

Capital comment

Opposition Has a Big Job

THE OPPOSITION as represented in both Parliament and Press has now subjected the St. Laurent ministry to one of the most sustained offensives in recent years. The Canadian people of all shades of political opinion will do well to applaud these robust evidences of healthy reaction against iniquity and abuse in any circles, including the highest.

Some observers pointed out, immediately after the June election, that the overwhelming Liberal majority in the House of Commons, coupled as it was with an even more top-heavy majority in the Senate, constituted a dangerous situation. This could only be prevented from leading to grave political evil through deep soul-searching and self-denial on the part of the Government, coupled with unceasing vigilance on the part of the Opposition. The wisdom of such observations has been thoroughly vindicated by the events of the past few weeks.

Anyone who has watched the fortunes of the Liberal party over the past two or three decades is likely to agree that it has been too successful for its own spiritual health. Few parties in history have been so teeming with virtue as to be able to pull through a long period of power and office without serious deterioration of purpose and purity. And this party had the further ill-fortune to be in power during the whole prosecution of a war which shook the whole social and economic foundations of Canada. The first casualty of war, it is sometimes said, is truth. The saying might well be amended to the dictum that the first casualty of war is liberal doctrines.

Authoritarian Atmosphere

This has far more bearing on current issues than might be supposed. The offences with which the St. Laurent ministry is being charged, every one of them, stem ultimately out of war, and the authoritarian atmosphere which it engendered. War drives the parties which pay lip-services to free competition into arranging and insisting upon cartels and combinations, into price-fixing, wheat boards, and rent controls (which, once adopted, prove wretchedly hard to get out of). Ideological war prods Liberals, who make much of the sacredness of the individual, the inviolability of civil rights, and the freedom to think as one wishes, into inquisitions concerning the political beliefs of its employees; and then, because it does not like to be caught in the act, persuades the same Liberals into complaining about reporters who dig up facts about what is going on, and who proceed to give this information to the public.

It was an awareness of such demoralizing effects that led some thoughtful Liberals a year ago—Liberals who put the public welfare above party, or at the very least the long term vitality of the party over its immediate political advantage—to say quite openly to their friends that the Liberal party had been in power too long now, and that it would be a good thing if they were beaten in the forthcoming contest. They elaborated on this theme a good deal in private conversation. The Liberals, they said, had been driven into many non-Liberal practices during the war. They had picked up some key figures who had been invaluable in the authoritarian atmosphere of crisis, but who lacked any genuine feeling for true Liberalism.

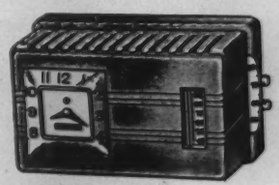
Period of Regeneration

The only cure was a period of regeneration such as might be provided by four or five years in opposition. Defeat at the polls, said these far-sighted Liberals, would give the party a chance to begin over again, minus the rightists and minus the deadwood, re-dedicated to the true purposes and ideals of Liberalism.

These searchings of soul on the part of a few more earnest Liberals did not, of course, restrain the rank and file of the party and their key leaders from playing every card for victory at the polls last June. Their success exceeded all expectations, but one hopes for the good of the country that the still small voices of Liberal conscience were not entirely silenced by the landslide in June. This session opened in an air of smug serenity which, however, has been rudely jolted by a series of disturbing incidents. The Opposition has been doing its duty. Even if a lot of the noise has been no more than political opponents seeking to make the maximum of political capital out of the incidents, the end effect is likely to be highly constructive.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Saves fuel while you Sleep



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. . . the
CHRONOTHERM
ELECTRIC CLOCK THERMOSTAT

Sleep in cool comfort every night, and arise to a warm house every morning with Honeywell's beautiful electric clock thermostat which tells time . . . and save fuel!

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The Laurentians most charming Inn, superbly located on mountain top with unsurpassed views and unexcelled comfort — Internationally famous for good food and fine service—Large lounges—Deep fireplaces—Ski room—Sun deck—Private tow few feet from door—on Maple Leaf Trail—Four tows in district—Discriminating clientele. The place for a happy winter holiday for either skiers or non-skiers. Folder. 'PHONE STE. AGATHE 650. C. B. and P. M. POSTILL.

MAKING THE BEST OF *Living....*

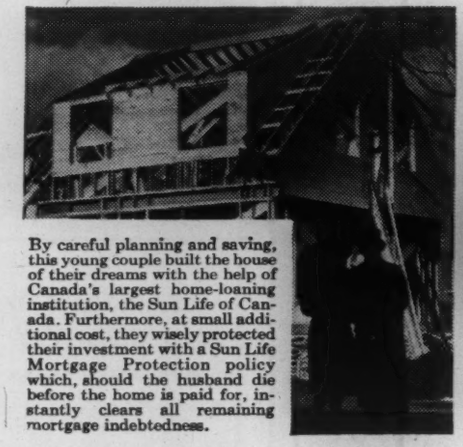
Few people realize the imposing contribution to sound living and social security provided by a modern life insurance company through the wide range of services it has made available to meet public needs. These stories, taken from the records of Canada's leading life insurance organization, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, illustrate a few of the functions of this institution and reveal how everyday personal problems can be successfully met by foresight and moderate saving through a planned life insurance programme.

This man started in business for himself many years ago, and soon established a successful one-man business. Then came the problem that after his death his widow might be obliged to sell the business at a loss. Sun Life Business Assurance solved this. Now the enterprise will be purchased from his widow by senior employees at a figure set during his lifetime.

One of the 27,000 Sun Life annuitants receiving his regular income cheque. In many instances this lifetime income was provided by regular small payments during the annuitant's best earning years. Others, at older ages, used a lump sum from savings or capital to guard against advancing years. Independence in old age can be made certain with a Sun Life Pension policy.

When this happy groom said, "I do", he really meant it. He looked beyond the orange blossoms and rice stage down the uncertain years. He resolved to provide for his bride as far as was humanly possible. That was why he saw his Sun Life representative a week before the ceremony and arranged a programme of insurance that fully protects the girl he has sworn to cherish.

A typical group safeguarded by a Sun Life Family Income Policy which simply, economically and effectively ensures a continuing income for the widow should the husband die; provides educational funds for the children; and finally makes available the full amount assured which can be used to purchase an annuity for the mother when the children are old enough to become wage earners.



By careful planning and saving, this young couple built the house of their dreams with the help of Canada's largest home-loaning institution, the Sun Life of Canada. Furthermore, at small additional cost, they wisely protected their investment with a Sun Life Mortgage Protection policy which, should the husband die before the home is paid for, instantly clears all remaining mortgage indebtedness.

These men are considered the various Sun Life group insurance plans which can be instituted for the benefit of their employees. Thousands of workers will receive low cost protection for their families without age, medical or occupational restrictions. Marked improvement in labour relations will result and a reduced turnover of workers.

EACH of these people, faced with a personal financial problem, was wise enough to call in an expert Sun Life representative to illustrate how the facilities of this great Company could best be used in meeting individual needs. Your nearest Sun Life agent will gladly explain the same comprehensive services to you without obligation.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 9 December 6, 1949

Dangerous State of Mind

THERE is ample reason for Canadians to feel definitely disturbed about the attitude of their national Government concerning its responsibilities to Parliament and to the public. Some very revelatory statements have been made by members of the Government in recent weeks. One of the most revelatory was that of Mr. St. Laurent deploring the "leakage" which he said had occurred about the decision not to entrust secret photographic work to the National Film Board. Mr. St. Laurent said: "I do not think it is in the public interest that it should be published and discussed here" (in the House of Commons).

The Financial Post, which was responsible for the publication, describes this as "an astonishing and alarming illustration of one unexpected side of his (the Prime Minister's) nature." We agree with this estimate on all points except as regards "unexpected." The Prime Minister has unfortunately given too many examples of precisely this concept of the right of the Government to keep things dark, to keep the public uninformed, to resent the scrutiny of the press, for anybody who has watched his course in the last four years to regard this as an "unexpected" side of his nature. It is, we trust, a side which he can learn to bring under discipline, and that is the reason why we are so extremely anxious that public opinion should be brought to bear, especially through the more responsible part of the press, to convince him that unless he can bring it under discipline his usefulness in the highest office of state will be gravely impaired.

Mr. Garson and the Cabinet

THE Government left it to Mr. Garson to defend its case for the suppression of the McGregor report. The case has not improved with age, and it stood up very badly to the hours of argument and explanation in the House of Commons. Mr. Garson was on particularly weak ground in arguing that the final report was not received by him until two weeks before he tabled it in November. He admitted that Mr. McGregor had made no alteration since February 23, and in fact that report had been in print since before the general election, in spite of all the Government's delays. Well, said Mr. Garson, he might have changed it. A year from now Mr. Garson may want to change some of the things he said last week. But neither fact is relevant or very interesting except as a subject of speculation for an idle moment.

What is interesting and of the closest relevance is that a general election took place on June 27, and was in preparation since early in the year. In none of the long hours that Mr. Garson spent on his feet in the House of Commons did he mention the word "election". But nothing he said could remove the suspicion that this was the key word in the Government's deliberations.

For this reason alone the Prime Minister and Mr. Howe, who in fact though not in letter bore the responsibilty, should not have left it to Mr. Garson to bear the full burden of the defence. Nothing that either of them could have said might have changed the public judgment, but at least the public would have known that the Government was not making a scapegoat of a normally honest but inexperienced minister.

The judgment by which the Government is condemned is this: they preferred the politically expedient to the legal course. Their arguments about the substance of the McGregor report have no bearing here. Knowing the law they deliberately chose to flout it. Their choice may have helped them to win the election, and they do not repent of it. But they will find that there is a penalty attached even if it is long delayed.

It is up to their followers even more than to their enemies to see that ministers are continually reminded of the seriousness of their offence. And their followers have a real interest in doing so, for the Government has jeopardized its most fragile and its most valuable possession—the public confidence. Nor should any Liberal minister suppose that the suspicion bred of the McGregor affair can be centred on Mr. Garson alone. It embraces every member of the Cabinet, and it centres on the head of the Government and his closest henchman, Mr. C. D. Howe.

Government and Parliament

THE impeccable memory of Mr. Eugene Forsey —which is one of the reasons why he is not universally beloved by people whose memories are less impeccable or more selective—has set us right on certain points about the treatment of Parliament by the Government during past years. Our reference a little while ago to an unfortunate lapse of Mr. St. Laurent in 1945 regarding secret orders-in-council was badly phrased, for it read as if Mr. King had not been then Prime Minister; but the idea we still think was sound, for the responsibility of looking after secret orders-in-council was definitely that of the Minister of Justice and not of the Prime Minister or of the Cabinet, and the point we sought to make was Mr. King's success in avoiding any direct evasion of his duty to Parliament, such as not only Mr. St. Laurent but his whole Government engaged in about the McGregor milling report.

Mr. Forsey brings forward two cases in which he claims there was such evasion. One is the 1926 election. "On June 28, 1926, Mr. King 'urged' Lord Byng to ask the British Government what he ought to do about Mr. King's request for dissolution of Parliament. Lord Byng refused. Mr. King never mentioned this in the debates which followed. He never mentioned it during the election, though the air was thick with allegations of the 'Downing Street interference' which Mr. King had asked for and Lord Byng had refused. He produced the letter in the next Parliament only when Mr. Cahan insisted on it, in the teeth of Mr. King's efforts to dissuade him."

While nobody could say that Mr. King's behavior in this instance was luminously frank, we doubt whether it could be described as a breach of the Government's obligations to the House.

WHO CAN COMPETE WITH SANTA?

The other case cited by Mr. Forsey is more serious, and can in our opinion be dealt with only by putting an extremely technical interpretation on the words "informal" and "proposals." It is the case of the Commonwealth air training suggestions of 1938, and Mr. Forsey's account of it is as follows:

"On June 22, 1938, Senator Dandurand, replying to a question by Mr. Meighen on whether the British Government had approached our Government about training British air pilots in Canada, said: 'Some informal conversations have taken place with persons who did not indicate they had been authorized or instructed by the British Government to make any proposals.' On March 8, 1940, Mr. King in a radio broadcast, said that in May 1938, Sir Francis Floud, then British High Commissioner in Canada, told him the British Government 'wished to explore the possibility of sending to Canada, for further training in Canada, some British air pilots who had already received training in the United Kingdom. The British Government had wished to ascertain if there would be any objection to such training in Canada in establishments to be owned, maintained and controlled by Britain.' "

Personality Building

DOES IT really matter, inquired the superintendent of public schools of Saskatoon (according to a newspaper interview published in that city) "whether a child knows when to use an apostrophe?" He was discussing the appalling revelations resulting from the dictation of a short passage of English dialogue to "an unselected group of 94 first-year students at the University of Saskatchewan who were enrolled in an English class". Of this group 40 per cent could not distinguish between "its" and "it's", 47 per cent misplaced the apostrophe in the phrase "friends' faces", 58 per cent did not distinguish between "who's" and "whose", and 62 per cent began "Forty-ninth Street" without a capital letter. Only two students turned in a paper without some error in the use of the apostrophe.

"Does it really matter?" asks the superintendent of public schools of Saskatoon. And he adds: "When you speak the word 'hasn't' nobody will know whether the apostrophe is in the right place." He holds that the primary function of English is "a spoken function", and that while it is desirable to correct such errors as "ain't" and "he done it", still "the relative importance of such errors to the personality building of the child" can be greatly over-estimated.

Let us pass over the question whether the first-year students of the University of Saskatchewan are properly to be classified as children (a classification which we think would probably annoy them very greatly), and go on to ask ourselves whether it is possible for anybody, child or adult, well-built personality or wholly unbuilt personality, to profit by a university education without knowing the difference between "whose" and "who's", without being able to spell "fault" or "acquaintance" (two other very common sources of error in this test), and without knowing anything of the principles of punctuation in quoted sentences. Our own opinion is that no matter how beautifully their personalities are built, such persons can gain nothing from university instruction which will justify them in taking up the time of competent university instructors, that they have no business in a university, and that they ought to be putting their beautiful personalities to a more suitable use in plowing up good Saskatchewan soil or chopping down good Saskatchewan trees.

The university has been compelled by this situation (which means by the kind of teaching encouraged in Saskatchewan schools by superintendents who think that punctuation is secondary to personality) to establish "compulsory remedial English classes for freshmen", and thus to assume a task which is entirely outside of the proper range of a university's work. The unfortunate "children" who have to take these classes are seventeen to nineteen years old, and ought to be mature enough to study the kind of subjects which

—Karsh

MacKENZIE: *Culture should be practical.*

it is the business of a university to teach; but they have been kept so busy developing their personalities that they have not learned a host of absolutely elementary facts about the English language—including the fact that it has a visual form which is of some importance as well as its audible form. Owing however to their ability to pass the matriculation examination they are able to enter not only the university but also the provincial normal schools, whence they will go forth after ten months' instruction (mainly devoted, we fear, to teaching them how to build personalities) to teach other "children" that apostrophes do not matter. And thus the march towards illiteracy (combined of course with well-built personality) goes on and gains momentum every year.

Let's Wait and See

BILLY GLADSTONE, the People's Choice,
Governing England long ago,
Once declaimed in prophetic voice
"Gone is our patriotic glow.
We have a careless populace
Chasing vanity day and night,
Madly bound for the Naughty Place,
Racing thither with all their might."

"Britain's glory the world around
Is but a flame of yesterday.
Let the requiem bells resound
Since the Nation has gone to clay."
Like to Cassandra's tale of woe,
This was Billy's lugubrious song.
But the annals of England show
That the prophet was slightly wrong.

Prophets today are giving tongue in
a weird and dolorous voice,
None of them quite as erudite as
Billy the People's Choice.

J. E. M.

Great English Ballet

THE audience which assembled at the Royal Alexandra Theatre in Toronto last Thursday was the first Canadian audience in many years, and almost the first in all time, to witness a complete performance of one of the great full-length classics of the ballet repertory. A strong tendency to treat the ballet as a species of vaudeville, to consist of short and varied items, has characterized the North American part of the world-wide ballet revival which has been going on now for exactly 40 years; and in our part of the world the full-length items have been rigorously pared down to the 45-minute scale, much like articles in *The Reader's Digest*, while practically all of the more recent choreography has been shaped for one-third or at most half of a program.

There are probably not more than five ballet theatres in the world capable of a really satisfying production of Tschaikowski's "Swan Lake." Of these Sadler's Wells in London is by general consent the foremost. Nobody would have predicted 20 years ago that an English ballet theatre would shortly lead the world in that art, but that is what has happened. The woman whose intelligence and organizing power achieved this miracle, Ninette de Valois, had to return to England after the New York engagement; but her spirit was there at the Royal Alex. in every gesture of the *première danseuse*, every grouping of the *corps de ballet*, almost every sweep of the bows of the violins. A great ballet theatre is also inevitably a great ballet school, and that is supremely the case at Sadler's Wells. Perhaps only the expert balletomane could tell how great a part of the effectiveness of this "Swan Lake" came from the fact that everybody on the stage was trained in the same tradition and to the same ideals. There was, therefore, a perfect balance and *rapport* between all performers, a unity such as we rarely see on this side.

Because of this it is risky to compare the work of the soloists with that of other dancers whom we have seen in less balanced productions. Margot Fonteyn is obviously a supremely great dancer; whether she is actually the Pavlova of our day is a question which must wait until other roles have been displayed, but certainly no other dancer would have fitted as she did into the Sadler's Wells performance. Michael Soames is a brilliant performer on the technical side, and he too can infuse a sense of tragedy into a scene.

The British Council, without whose support this incomparable troupe could hardly have visited Canada, is entitled to the gratitude of all lovers of the beautiful in this country—especially those who are fortunate enough to get into the theatre for one or more of their performances.

Diffusing Culture

THE Massey Commission has been performing a very valuable service by its tour through Canada for the purpose of receiving representations from people in every Province regarding the contributions which they think the national government can and should make to forward the interests of Canadian culture. The criticism has been made that most of these representations take the form of demands for money. If that is true, it is partly accounted for by the fact that culture is one of the few things for which the national government in the past has practically never done anything involving much expenditure of the taxpayers' money, for the excellent reason that the taxpayers would not have stood for it. Now that one of the chief functions of government is supposed to be the redistribution of the national income, it is natural that the arts, which have never

received anything like a reasonable share of it by natural distribution, should put in some noisy claims.

Artists of any kind, including those who work in words, are not always the most practical of people; and the Commission is rather good at reducing their schemes to practical terms by shrewd questioning. Much of this is done by Peter Wright, the Commission's counsel, but the Commissioners themselves, and notably President Norman MacKenzie of UBC, are getting pretty skilful at sifting the wheat from the chaff or the fluff from the more substantial material.

One of the more difficult problems of the Commission is the immense difference in cultural level between parts of Canada, a difference which arises partly from variations in economic wealth but largely from the tendency of the larger centres to draw to themselves an overwhelming proportion of the younger people in search of cultural advancement. There is reason to suppose that the Commission's report when completed will put a strong accent on the need for diffusing cultural effort and cultural activities more widely over the far-flung surface of Canada. It is a great mistake to suppose that the *capacity* for cultural advancement is any poorer in the remoter and less wealthy parts of the country than in the large cities. It is merely the *mechanism* for the diffusion of culture that is more difficult to operate in such areas; and this is one of the main reasons why the CBC, which can operate wherever a radio wave can reach, is so immensely important in the whole business of enhancing the sense of what is noble and beautiful all over the Dominion.

The Two Pouliots

THERE are, as everybody knows, two Jean François Pouliots, an amusing comedian and a serious student of and participant in world affairs. It is difficult, perhaps impossible, for him to do justice to them both. In his conversation—it can hardly be called a debate, for the Deputy Speaker was entirely forgotten—with Mr. Ferguson the other day about "blokes" he did far less than justice to the serious side.

The word "blokes", which is not very familiar to English-speaking Canadians, has come into popularity with certain French Canadians as an uncomplimentary designation for Englishmen—probably in much the same way as "Boches" came to be applied to the Germans. When Mr. Pouliot said that Mr. Ferguson and other members of the House were "proud to lick the boots of the blokes" he was merely accusing them, in Temiscouata language, of an undue affection for Great Britain—undue because to his mind it leads them to sacrifice the interests of Canada to those of Great Britain. He would claim, and has claimed, that they sacrificed the interests of Canada to those of Great Britain by participation (or at any rate by the extent of participation) in both the world wars, and by loans and gifts to Great Britain since 1945. He is entitled to that view, but we do not think he is entitled to express it in the House of Commons in language of carefully calculated insult.

It is possible for entirely patriotic Canadians to believe with entire sincerity that the best interests of their own country are served by the making of very considerable sacrifices to support the economic and military strength of Great Britain. Canadians have much more ground for holding that belief than Americans have, for as Mr. Julian Amery recently put it in *The Nineteenth Century and After:* "The truth is that Canada has become a nation thanks to the protective framework of the Commonwealth. In an age when small states are becoming increasingly dependent on great empires, continued association with the Commonwealth is the best guarantee that Canada's national independence will be preserved". The Americans need no such guarantee; but their government is making very considerable sacrifices to support the economic and military strength of Great Britain, the keystone of the Commonwealth, and we doubt if many of them feel that in so doing they are licking the boots of the blokes.

Mr. Pouliot can talk about blokes on the hustings of Temiscouata to any extent that is necessary to get him elected, for we should be sorry to see him out of the House. But he should not bring the language of the Temiscouata hustings into the House of Commons. On consideration, we don't think it does him justice even as a comedian.

A Maker of Rulers

HOW DO men of great intellectual power and sincerity come to adopt—as many of them unquestionably do—the doctrines of Socialism? One way is clearly that which approaches it from the starting-point of a passionate desire for peace and a passionate hatred of the horrors of war; and this has been a more widespread factor in promoting the Socialist movement than most non-Socialists are aware. A new and admirably detailed and complete life of "Stafford Cripps: Master Statesman" by Eric Estorick (Longmans Green, $6.25) makes it abundantly clear that the Chancellor's approach to Labor politics was entirely through the interest taken, first by his father (Lord Parmoor) and later by himself, in the World Alliance to Promote International Friendship Through the Churches. This was Sir Stafford's main concern from 1923 to 1929. He believed that the League of Nations could be made to work only if provided with a spiritual basis; and when he formed the idea that opposition to this basis was to be found chiefly in the propertied classes he turned to the task of reducing the power of those classes in favor of the power of the mass of the people—convinced that in so doing he was "checking the forces of materialism."

Like the Communists, he was entirely confident that he was on the side of "the wave of the future." Socialism he held was inevitable. Once educated, "the overwhelming majority of the people which consists of the working classes will insist upon controlling the affairs of this country in their own interests, and my desire is to assist them to do this in the wisest possible way." (Extract from a letter of 1931.)

In all ages able, honest and unselfish men have set up rulers (individuals or groups) in the full confidence that they themselves would be able to "assist" them to rule wisely. In all ages most of them have been disappointed, and many of them have been slain. In the long run it may be that the working classes of Britain will control its affairs not only in their own supposed interests but also wisely. In the meantime Sir Stafford can hardly be other than somewhat disappointed.

Belated Bread-and-Butter Note

THAT WEEK in August that I had with you
In your delightful cottage on the lake
Up north, I'm living yet, asleep, awake—
A perfect cure for when I'm feeling blue
(Occasions which are fortunately few).
So, tell your wife for me, she sure can bake;
And you, my host, I beg of you to take
My thanks, considerably overdue.

But now it is November. In the class,
The professor, grappling with infinity,
Emulates, with success, a bottled bee.
My eyes are closed. I doubt if I shall pass. . .
But who would give a hoot, when he can see
Bass at his bait in Lake Temagami?

J. E. P.

passing show

DIDN'T we get along better with delinquency when it was called crime?

British electors are to vote on whether they want steel nationalization or no nationalization steal.

BC town planners are discussing the question "What makes a nice neighborhood?" The answer is "Keeping out people who are not nice."

The Film Board gets its pictures screened, at least to some extent, but apparently can't get screened itself.

Ottawa Journal wants "a thug with a gun" to be treated as a potential murderer. How do you treat a potential murderer, and how do you know when a man with a gun is a thug?

There is now a "supersensitive uranium finder," but we doubt whether uranium finders is uranium keepers.

Ireland is ready to fight to take over Northern Ireland, says an Irish spokesman touring in the United States. How lucky Ireland didn't get into the United Nations! She wouldn't have been allowed to.

The telephone is a great time-saver, ex-

cept when it is being used by people who aren't saving time.

Following the general example the Dominion Bank ought now to change its name to the Government Bank.

Number of persons per unit of housing is smaller than at any time in Canada's history, and if you ask us, so are the units of housing.

Somebody should ask Mr. St. Laurent whether Canada hasn't by any chance got a secret new flag.

The Russians probably heard some Canadians talking about vacancies in the Film Board and thought they were being invited to fill-'em.

The Russians are puzzled about the Canadian language anyhow. They can't figure out how come that L.B. spells "Mike."

Toronto *Telegram* thinks Canadians don't know how to drink. It's not from lack of practice.

Don't denounce the British for restricting their buying from Canada. People who live in hen houses shouldn't throw eggs.

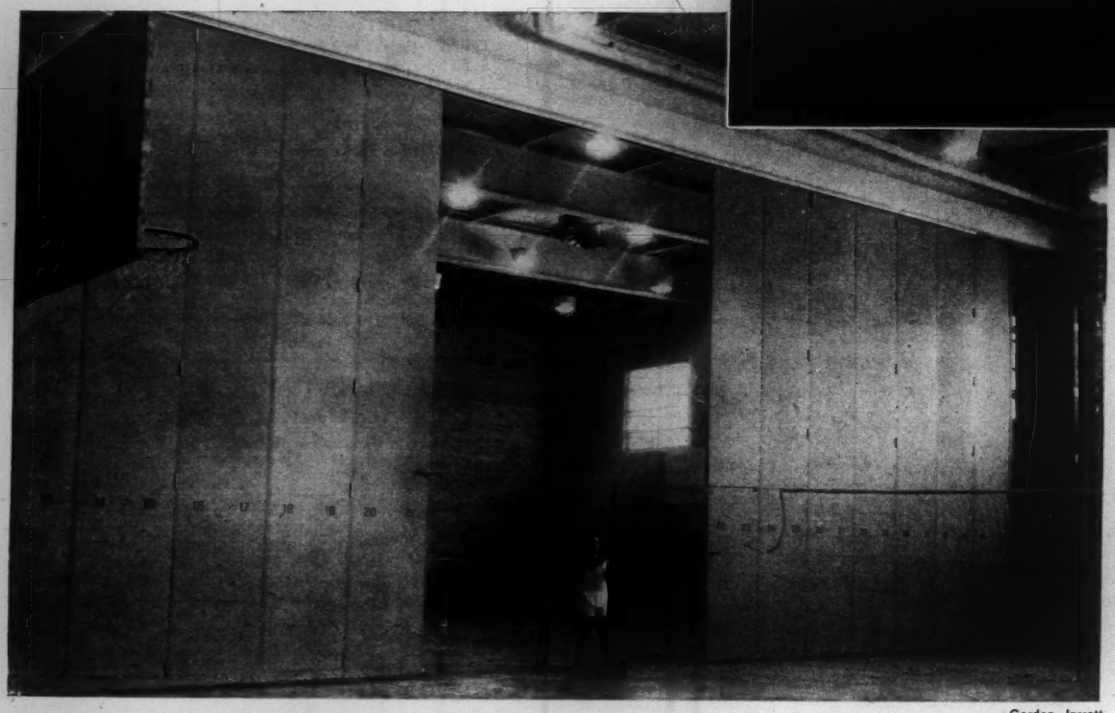
Lucy says she knows exactly where the nuts are in the East African groundnuts scheme, and they're not in East Africa.

DAYLIGHT ON TOMORROW'S MODERN SCHOOLS

by J. E. Parsons

—Sask. Vis. Ed.

MODERN, *Technical High School for the pupils of Swift Current, Sask.*



—Gordon Jarrett

ELECTRICALLY-OPERATED *partition that makes two large gymnasiums out of one helps solve the indoor sports problem at Forest Hill Collegiate, Forest Hill Village, Ont. Collapsible bleachers (six tiers) fold up against the walls.*

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION is booming all the way across Canada. And no wonder. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates that by 1953 more than half a million pupils will be added to the present enrolment of 1,800,000 in elementary schools: by 1959 they expect secondary schools to have 800,000 more pupils to swell the present number of approximately one million.

—J. Kennedy
FORSEY PAGE

All ten provinces are very much alive to this situation and are budgeting generously to meet the increase. Provincial departments of education have embarked on a serious, long-term planning. Rising costs of construction seem to be no deterrent, matched as they are by a corresponding rise in the educational consciousness of the taxpayer.

Architects are exercising considerably more independence than ever before. The school building has ceased to be a massive, forbidding structure. New schools are beautiful, simple and uniform. Economy is no longer the yardstick. Instead, modern standards of good construction, good lighting, and satisfactory heating and ventilation have guided the builders.

An inspection tour of a modern school will make you feel you were born some years too soon. Most impressive among the innovations is the brightness and attractiveness of the modern classroom. This highly desirable situation is achieved in a number of ways: larger window-areas, a marked increase in the lighting at the "dark" side of the room, prismatic glass blocks and a slight roof-overhang on southern exposures, thermopane windows which tip inward if extra ventilation is required (one of the best examples is in the new High School at Val d'Or, Quebec).

Brightness and cheerfulness are achieved in other ways, too. The lighting intensity of the school you attended was probably anywhere from five to twelve foot-candles. Modern intensity ranges from twenty to thirty.

The modern classroom is finished in light colors, pastel with a dull gloss paint. In some schools no two rooms are finished in the same color-scheme: some even have the colors "keyed" on the outside of the door for easier identification by the younger moppets. The trim tends to be hardwood, with a light, natural finish.

Another modern feature, and one to bring tears of gratitude to any teacher's eyes, is the increasing amount of built-in equipment and storage-space. Wardrobes supplant the old, less-easily supervised cloakrooms. Book-cases, storage-cupboards and project-areas are built-in. Modern flooring runs to mastic tile or red rubber tile to keep the noise-level down. This ought to pay rich dividends in mental health for teachers. Some schools in the wealthier districts have linoleum-covered floors, or even cork. In general, the floors of corridors and of washrooms are terrazzo; and classroom ceilings are provided with acoustic tile, and either indirect or semi-indirect fluorescent lighting.

Modern blackboards are made of green glass, with harmonizing green on the walls around them. They are oblique instead of vertical, and have their own unit of illumination. Classroom furniture, light and movable promotes flexibility; the room may become successively a stage, a council-chamber, a studio, a shop, a ship, or

PRISMATIC *glass blocks in four foot rows, with thermopane windows that tip inwards, are a feature in this new $400,000 High School at Val d'Or, Que. Other added features are built-in book-cases and scratch-proof desks.*

—Globe-Telegram

several of these all at the same time. The desks, due to a spring-rubber base, can be moved noiselessly. Their tops can't be carved, and in some of them the inkwell automatically shuts when the top is lifted, gravity keeping the inkwell in an upright position.

Many a modern school has a sink in every classroom, and a door leading to the outside as well as to the usual door leading to the corridor. This latter feature not only renders fire-drills more expeditious, but permits easy egress for nature-hikes, etc., without disturbing other classes. Some are provided with huge play-porches at each entrance, to be used as play-areas whenever the weather is inclement. Many have radiant heating in the floors of corridors and at entrances, in order to dry the moisture introduced by the pupils. Radiant heating of floors is also a feature of several modern kindergartens. Some schools have air-conditioning units in the classroom, as in the case of West Jasper Place Elementary School in Edmonton.

ROBERT D. SCHOALES

While the most modern school in your own community may not display every one of these improvements, the chances are that it has enough of them to assure your child of better facilities for absorbing the three R's.

In terms of hard cash, the most educationally ambitious of the provinces seems to be Ontario. By the end of 1950 that province will have spent $75,000,000 over a five-year period on new buildings and on additions to already existing schools. Premier Leslie Frost, who officiated at the opening of the beautiful new $1,350,000 Forest Hill Collegiate, announced that 25 cents on every dollar of provincial outlay is spent on education.

Typical of the new look in educational buildings is Gorsebrook School in Halifax, rated one of the finest in Eastern Canada. Not the least of its features is the installation of all fixtures according to the height of the pupils. This includes blackboards, coat hangers and plumbing fixtures.

Beautiful new rural schools are springing up across the country. One of the finest of the smaller structures can be found at the village of Hilliers, BC. Although it consists of only one room, it is so designed that rooms can readily be added. The 32 Grade 1-4 pupils learn their lessons under fluorescent lighting and are kept comfortable by a really modern heating unit. And all this for an initial cost of only $15,000.

A modern concrete construction with brick veneer trim and inner pumice block walls is the handsome new Vancouver Vocational Institute. The building was recently opened by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor. The building cost $1,125,000, with an additional $650,000 required for its up-to-date equipment. The pumice inner walls, something relatively new, provide sound absorption and insulating qualities. Floors are of asphalt tile, linoleum and heavy maple over finished concrete. To clean the 17,640 square feet of glass in the outer walls, there is a built-in track under the eaves for the "travelling" window-cleaning scaffold.

SELWYN COOKE

WILLIAM W. DOWNIE

Units of higher education, too, are in the process of investing millions in new structures or in renovating the old. The University of Saskatchewan points with particular pride to its new Medical Building, gymnasium, Virus Building, School of Agriculture Building and Soils and Dairy Building.

The University of Alberta is rushing $6,000,000 worth of new buildings to completion, in an effort to meet the day when student enrolment will average 5,000 (present enrolment, about 4,000). Most expensive new structure on the grounds is the University hospital extension, and 1950 will see the finished University Library, to be called the Rutherford Library in honor of Alberta's first prime minister. One of most attractive features of their expansion is new pharmacy laboratories.

Top honors for expensive additions to existing structures go to the University of Toronto, whose addition to the Mechanical Engineering Building has already exceeded $5,000,000. And the University's $16,000,000 building-program is now well under way. Construction has now commenced on a new Archives Building, to be connected with the present University Library by a 16-foot bridge across the dried-up bed of the old Taddle River. Dr. Sigmund Samuel's famous collection of Canadiana will be housed therein, and he himself has contributed $150,000 towards the project. Part of the building will be used to house the archives of the Ontario Government.

—William Kenslt

MAXWELL C. DEWAR

■ Some of the architects responsible for the new modern buildings mentioned include:

Forsey Page; Page and Steele, Architects, Toronto,—Forest Hill CI.

Robert D. Schoales, — Knollwood Park PS, London, Ont.

Selwyn Cooke,—High School at Val d'Or, Que.

William W. Downie; Downie, Baker and Ahern Architects, — Gorsebrook School, Halifax.

Maxwell C. Dewar,—Composite HS, Edmonton, Alta.

Abra, Balharrie and Shore, Ottawa,—Bancroft, Ont.

George and Moorehouse,—Island PS, Toronto.

Kenneth Black,—Technical HS, Swift Current, Sask.

—William Kenslt

IMPOSING *front entrance to new Composite High School at Edmonton, Alta.*

—London Free Press

TOP-LIFTING *desks in the new Knollwood Park PS, London, Ont.*

—Curtis Lighting

ACOUSTIC *tile ceiling, blackboard illumination, Island School, Toronto.*

LAB: *glass blocks, acoustic ceiling, North Hastings High School, Bancroft, Ont.*

—Lingard, Ottawa

The Long Shadow of China

Influential Colonies of Chinese Throughout South-East Asia Will Be Exploited by Mao's Regime.

by H. L. Mardon

THE MILITARY power of Communist China may seem greater than it really is, due to the ineffectual opposition of the demoralized Nationalist regime. But formidable in numbers at least, and high in spirit, the victorious armies of Mao Tse-tung will soon have penetrated to the jungle-clad, mountainous borders of Burma and French Indo-China.

The question of the allegiance to Peking and to Communism of the many millions of Chinese who live in the countries of South-East Asia will then become one of extreme urgency. China has always been "home" to them, even unto the third and fourth generation, and this attitude may have a profound effect upon events.

For centuries the more adventurous young Chinese from the coastal provinces of China have been migrating southwards in search of an easier livelihood than could be found in their own country.

Today there are startlingly large Chinese minorities in the countries of South-East Asia: French Indo-China has two millions, most of them in Hanoi and the north; Siam has a million and a half, mainly in Bangkok and the larger towns; Burma has nearly a million, concentrated in Rangoon and the Irriwaddy Delta; Java and Sumatra have absorbed two million Chinese into their already overcrowded islands.

Chinese Grip on Trade

The Philippines, Borneo, Celebes and the other islands of the East Indies have a total of about a million. And in Malaya, the two and a half million Chinese form nearly half of the population of the country!

The Chinese immigrants have always been accepted, albeit unenthusiastically, by the countries they settled in as they were never a burden to a community. On the contrary they invariably contributed greatly to the economy of a country, as they have an infinite capacity for painstaking labor. This, combined with the Chinese genius for makeshift and saving, has given them a very strong economic position, especially since the native inhabitants often lack these qualities.

The Chinese have thus come to operate and control practically all of the coastal trade, as well as the wholesaling and retailing, of this region. They own most of the better shops, and many hotels and restaurants. They provide the bulk of the labor in the rubber factories, repair shops, and the higher-skilled trades.

Nearly forty per cent of the rich rubber and tin production of Malaya and Indonesia comes from Chinese-owned estates and mines. Most of the rice trade between areas of abundance such as Burma and Siam, and areas of shortage such as Malaya, is in the hands of the Chinese. Since the war they have been making tremendous profits by holding back rice supplies and forcing up the black market price.

The Chinese colonies have their own doctors, lawyers and teachers. They print and circulate their own newspapers, which whether Kuomintang or Leftist in policy are always strongly nationalistic. They have organized Chinese Chambers of Commerce in every sizeable community.

This brief outline will show that the Chinese colonies in South-East Asia exert an influence out of all proportion to their numbers. This influence is so powerful and dispersed that local governments are becoming gravely perturbed.

Despite the Chinese acceptance of heavy taxation and varying degrees of oppression, the native peoples are still extremely suspicious of them, and fear any further increase in the Chinese population. They are also concerned over the large share of the wealth of this area which has fallen into Chinese hands. In Indonesia this resentment has resulted in widespread massacres of Chinese in the fighting areas.

With a Communist government in China it is very probable that all countries in South-East Asia will ban the entry of any more Chinese. Indeed the High Commissioner of Malaya announced early this year that only in exceptional cases would more Chinese be permitted entry into Malaya.

Unfortunately the atmosphere of suspicion and dislike which has surrounded the Chinese abroad has only served to intensify their own spirit of separatism, and has made it more difficult to allow them to participate in national affairs. Such part as they do play is suspected by the South-East Asians, as being aimed at furthering their own interests.

—United Nations

MISSION *of Philip Jessup is to frame new S.E. Asia policy for U.S.*

CAPT. MARDON *went into Malaya with liberation forces, remained till lately with British administration.*

—Roy Ferroa, Straits Times

RICE JUNKS *at Singapore: their Chinese owners control this region's trade.*

There is some justification for this attitude. Last winter, when the Communist insurrection in Malaya was in its most critical and violent phase, the Malayan government asked the influential Chinese in the country to assist the government by encouraging their young men to volunteer for police duties in the Special Constabulary. Over 20,000 Malays had volunteered, but only a handful of Chinese had come forward.

The Pattern in Malaya

The leaders of the Chinese community replied that they would raise several thousand recruits if the government would supply them with the necessary arms and equipment and permit them to officer, pay and control them through their own Chinese committees.

This the government refused to do, fearing that as soon as the 5,000 Chinese Communist insurgents had been dealt with this Chinese police force might itself constitute a threat to the security of the country.

This was not an alarmist supposition, as ever since 1945 a guerilla band has been occupying a large area in northern Perak, with the openly-avowed intention of establishing a Chinese Communist state in Malaya and Singapore (the city is 85 per cent Chinese).

Most of these men were Kuomintang Chinese (followers of Chiang Kai-shek) who had been trained and equipped by the British Guerilla Force 136 to fight the Japs. They turned Communist and have managed to intimidate most of their people into doing nothing active against them, or even contributing funds.

I cite this instance not only because I was engaged in military patrols trying to suppress it, but because it may recur in other south-east Asian countries. Linked with a Kuomintang regime in China these overseas Chinese have shown an unwillingness to accept and support the governments of those countries in which they have established themselves. If they continue to maintain their close links with China, now that it has a Communist regime openly dedicated to the overthrow of the south-east Asia governments, they are capable of stirring up serious trouble.

Eventually the governments of South-East Asia will be obliged to recognize a Communist government in China. When this happens, China's new diplomatic representatives abroad will, presumably, be astute and reliable Communists seeking to use the colonies of overseas Chinese to promote their doctrine to the utmost, and bringing pressure on opponents through their relatives at home. Though the Communist parties of Malaya, Burma, Siam and Indonesia appear to be modelled at present on the Communism of Moscow rather than that of China, the model might be changed.

To what extent the Chinese living in South-East Asia will become the hot-bed for the insidious and deadly poison-seed of Communism depends largely upon the measures which local governments take to ensure better economic conditions.

However, the basic and most complex problem is how to make the Chinese immigrants into good citizens, which would require a thorough reform of their separate educational system.

There is, of course, no guarantee that if Chinese choose to remain, say in Malaya, they would consider a pledge of loyalty to that country as binding.

Western Policy of Aid

At present South-East Asia is probably more dangerously exposed to Communist infiltration than any other part of the world. But if governments take prompt and vigorous measures in dealing with their Communist elements and untrustworthy Chinese minorities, this grave threat may be contained at the borders of Burma and French Indo-China. It behooves the Western Powers to give countries in this area every assistance in their attempts to establish conditions of economic balance and internal security.

Containing Communist China is a much more basic problem than recognizing it diplomatically. It is, therefore, a welcome announcement that U.S. Ambassador-at-large Philip Jessup is to make an immediate survey of the whole region, leading to the formulation of a new and positive American political and economic policy.

What's on Stage in Paris

Parisian Playgoers Have Wide Choice of Classics and Modern Plays, of Social Drama and Farce

by Ernest Waengler

IF THERE IS ONE THING about the kaleidoscope of excellence which is Parisian theatre that strikes one more forcibly than the rest it is its *variety*. This is apparent in acting styles, plays, actors, settings, designers. Not including the opera, the ballet and the musicals, there are more than 40 legitimate theatres playing simultaneously in the city. These are offering the whole range of theatre art from Greek tragedy to farce, from the tradition-bound style of the Comédie Française to the small experimental and *avant-garde* boulevard stages.

While the German and Russian theatres are primarily theatres of great producers and the English theatre one of plays, the French stage has always been one of actors. The Frenchman, much like the North American, goes to the theatre to see his favorite actor or actress in a new part. Weeks before the opening of a new show, the casting is discussed in the cafes and clubs. After opening night, a new twist an actor has given his part, an original approach to a well-known role, is a more frequent topic of conversation than the latest Government crisis.

—Eagle-Lion

EDWIGE FEUILLERE, *of movie fame, appears with Pierre Brasseur.*

The Comédie Française has always, during almost three centuries of its glorious history, held a unique place among French theatres. Alternating its program almost every night of the week, it has an unimaginable variety of plays on its repertoire and every one of its 80 actors and actresses has a few dozen roles at his fingertips at all times.

The Comédie Française, a Government-controlled and subsidized non-profit organization, plays in two houses simultaneously. The Salle Richelieu, in which it has been staging plays since 1799, provides the stage for the great classics of French and foreign literature, while the Salle du Luxembourg, better known as the Odéon, on the left bank of the Seine, has a program of new plays as well as new productions of the most successful dramas of the last 75 years.

On the program of the current season Molière is represented with witty and sophisticated performances of "Les Précieuses Ridicules" and "Les Femmes Savantes," tradition-conscious "Le Médecin Malgré Lui" and uncannily clever productions of "L'Avare" and "Le Misanthrope." Racine's "Britannicus" and "Andromaque" are shown in performances which prove that the actors of the Comédie are not only unsurpassable speakers of classical verse, but also powerful interpreters of inner conflict and deep passion.

In Merimée's "Les Espagnols en Danemark", two of the ensemble's giants, Yonnel and Debucourt, share the stage in an evening of fast-moving romantic comedy. Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas" conjures up dark, subdued passions against a background of the Spanish Court's implacable austerity.

There is a gaily abandoned production of de Beaumarchais' "Mariage de Figaro", an elegant and graceful "Cyrano de Bergerac", played almost in the style of a classical ballet, a starkly realistic performance of Bourdet's sordid family drama "Les Temps Difficiles" and of Mauriac's "Asmodée", in which the famous Clariond plays the sadistic tutor with chilling lucidity.

The Smaller Houses

Modern Catholic drama is represented by Montherlant's "Dead Queen" and Claudel's unique "Satin Slipper". Of the latter, which would have required a performance of over eight hours in the original, a special version was written by Claudel in cooperation with the director of the performance, Jean-Louis Barrault.

The first new production of the season is "Jeanne la Folle", a historic drama by François Aman-Jean, with Clariond and Marie Bell, the latter returning to the fold after several years on other stages and inthe movies. The Salle Richelieu has added Shakspear's "Othello" in a new cast to its program with Clariond in the title role and Debucourt as Iago. Around Christmas it will be followed by "Le Cid," with Yonnel and Debucourt.

None of the smaller private theatres has the vast ensemble or the traditional grandeur of the Comédie Française. This very lack of tradition, however, enables them to seek new ways of expression and to experiment with new authors and stage designers. Many of the greatest actors and directors have left the Comédie in recent years to seek the greater freedom of the smaller stages and many of the stars of the French stage have turned down all offers to join the illustrious group of actors of France's National Theatre.

—Faith Wood

JEAN-LOUIS BARRAULT, *most gifted of new crop of French actors.*

Two of those who have left the Comédie and combined forces are Jean-Louis Barrault and Madeleine Renaud, both known to movie-goers all over the world. Barrault, undoubtedly the most gifted of the new generation, has won his laurels as a stage director and writer in addition to being an actor of outstanding versatility. Madeleine Renaud, for nearly 20 years the classical and modern heroine of the Comédie, is now venturing into the field of more mature parts under Barrault's direction. They are currently playing at the Marigny with a repertoire of five productions: "Les Fourberies de Scapin", by Molière; "La Seconde Surprise de l'Amour", by Marivoux; "Occupe Toi d'Amélie" by Feydeau; Kafka's "Trial" and Claudel's "Partage du Midi", the latter with Pierre Brasseur and Edwige Feuillère of movie fame. Their first new production is Bruckner's "Elizabeth of England", with "The Rape of Lucrezia" and "George Dandin" (with Brasseur in the title role) to follow for the Christmas Season.

At the Ambassadeurs, Henri Bernstein is showing Jean Gabin opposite Madeleine Robinson and Claude Dauphin in a beautifully balanced performance of his newest play "La Soif". The heroine of the play has to decide between two men, the virile passionate lover and the kind generous friend. Characteristically, the lover, played by Gabin, wins out. Gabin is no longer the straigthforward tough guy known to his movie fans. In "La Soif", he is a middle-aged, disenchanted man, capable of infinite sadness and tender sensitivity.

The Indefatigable Sacha

Sacha Guitry, for four decades the undisputed grandmaster of weightless witticisms, is currently starring in the 119th comedy written and produced by him. In "Toa", as in many previous Guitry plays, he tells a story from his own life. He plays himself in it, the eccentric playwright and actor whose private and professional lives are in a constant tangle. There is not very much substance to the play, but his experiences, deftness and dry humor serve to make it a first-rate success.

Louis Jouvet is still showing his extravagantly lavish production of Giraudoux's "Ondine" at the Athenée, in which the 18-year-old prodigy Dominique Blanchar plays the title role and Jouvet himself the male lead. Even Paris has seldom before seen such elaborate staging, such richness of sets and costumes as in this weird, symbolistic fairy tale. Jouvet is at present rehearsing the title role of Molière's "Tartuffe", which is to be his Christmas production.

Jean-Paul Sartre's "Les Mains Sales" (in the New York production called "Red Gloves") recently finished a lengthy run at the Théatre Antoine. A performance of tremendous nervous tension, clean and bare as a razor, it tells a story of frustration, corruption and tragic irony. Its tendency is neither pro- nor anti-communist. It merely uses communism to illustrate the cynicism of authoritarianism and of politics in general.

Pierre Fresnay, at the height of his stage and screen career, plays at the Michodière in "Les Oeufs de l'Autruche". This play, which has been running before capacity crowds for a whole year and will doubtless continue for another season, treats a delicate theme with great humor and just the right touch of frivolity to make it by far the funniest show of the season.

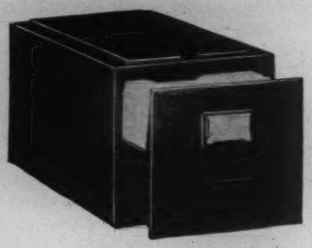
Mistinguette, sweetheart of the music-halls for half a century, has opened a new show at the ABC. At the age of 76 she sings, dances and appears in tight-fitting shorts as if it was the most normal thing to do. The most amazing part of it is that she never seems ridiculous or embarrassing. Her verve, charm and wit have so completely conquered her age that it would seem absurd to think of her as an old woman. No wonder that nostalgic Parisians fill the house to the last seat every night to marvel at the living miracle of eternal youth.

—W. W. Wheeler

JEAN GABIN, *French movies' "tough guy" assumes a sympathetic role.*

Josephine Baker, the golden-brown number one tourist attraction of the Thirties has returned to the Folies Bergères, the scene of earlier triumphs. She has discarded the attire consisting of a dozen bananas, which used to be her trade mark and appears in decorous historical costumes, but her vivacity has lost no magnetism.

ERNEST WAENGLER has just returned from a six-months visit to Europe. He is an ardent student of the theatre of two continents.



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He Married a Cloud

With Seven League Strides He Turns a Deaf Ear To the "Can't Do It" Experts

by Gordon McCallum

IF DESK tops could fly, with four motors attached to them, life could be just about perfect for Grant McConachie.

McConachie, President and General Manager of Canadian Pacific Airlines, has one big regret: that his Seven League strides up the ladder took him out of a cockpit and put him behind a desk. Outside of that, he'll probably agree that aviation has been pretty good to him. And at 40, with 20 years of flying behind him, he's already a real old-timer in the business.

Son of a Canadian National Railways employee at Edmonton, he was introduced to aviation cleaning engines for Capt. W. R. "Wop" May, famous Arctic pilot. And when he learned how to fly, he started an aviation business on a shoe string and a lot of enthusiasm.

He flew northern routes when there was no radio aids and no weather reports on what was up ahead; when he had to go on because the kind of airplane he had didn't carry enough gasoline to let him go back.

Crows and Fresh Fish

If the aviation bug hadn't hit young McConachie so thoroughly, he might be a locomotive engineer now. While he still went to high school, he worked summers, firing boilers for Sir Henry Thornton's CNR. His money went into more flying lessons.

When he learned to fly, he started for China where, someone told him, he could get $600 a month piloting airplanes. An uncle with $2,500 and courage to back him talked him out of it. He set McConachie up for business with a second-hand Fokker airplane in Edmonton. That was in 1931.

His first money-making trip was carrying a load of live crows from Edmonton to Medicine Hat. A University of Alberta professor had kept some crows past their southern migration time, treated them with artificial light and painted their tails yellow so they could be recognized. He wanted to see which way they would go after their doctoring. (Some of them headed right back north instead of south.)

McConachie later flew fresh fish from northern lakes to Edmonton, added a second Fokker, and teamed up with Princess Galitzine, who was trying to start an airline, too.

McConachie had to find more places to fly his planes. He chose the route to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, then ignored by Canadian Airways and Mackenzie Air Service as being too costly to fly. Those companies had the Mackenzie river system pretty well tied up; there was no room for a third firm.

McConachie flew to Whitehorse in two reconditioned Ford tri-motor planes. He tried to sell northern people the idea of carting their stuff by air at thirty-two cents a pound; they stayed with the idea of getting it all in during the winter by horse and sleigh at twelve cents a pound.

The aviator beat down that sales resistance by opening his own store at Watson Lake. He carried in oranges and ice cream in mid-winter. The customers got the idea, switched to planes because, McConachie taught them, they were faster.

McConachie even had an airport built—with one man and one horse in about three months. He had wanted to get airplanes with wheels instead of floats so he could fly all year and beat the spring and fall in-between seasons.

—CPA

HAPPY *in the cockpit: McConachie.*

Trappers were still freighting some of their stuff in the winter by horse and sleigh. But they couldn't carry in feed for the horses because there was no room for it. So they just shot the animals at trip's end.

McConachie talked someone into selling him a live horse. He hired a muscled man. Man and horse scraped the bush off a shelf, and there was an airport, a little bumpy but good enough.

The biggest drawback was food for the horse. "Every time I turned around," McConachie grins, "there was a message for another 100 pounds of oats. I never knew a horse could eat so much."

The route he pioneered eventually grew to be the Northwest Staging Route to Alaska during the war. Thousands of Russia-bound Lend-Lease planes went over it.

McConachie is still boyish-looking, still has a little fun. But mostly he's spouting aviation figures with a salesmanship ability which would equal that of the mythical fellow who sells refrigerators to Eskimos.

He joined Canadian Pacific Airlines in 1942 when the railway purchased a string of small companies across Canada—including McConachie's. From there he moved to the top. And in getting there he reached one of his aviation goals: flying the Pacific, one route to Australia, the other to Tokio and Hong Kong. Both routes started last summer.

There are aviation people who will tell you that McConachie may lose his shirt on the Pacific venture. He thinks not. And not only has he inspired confidence in his men, but in those who hire him. The directors look to him to keep the CP's name on the Pacific map.

The aviation experts who doubt his wisdom now should look back on the record.

The route he pioneered from Edmonton to Whitehorse was not only considered impossible to fly, but regarded as economically unsound. The "experts" didn't think it was possible to swing the Whitehorse-Vancouver train-and-boat business into the interior point of Edmonton.

He carried only eight through passengers between Edmonton and Whitehorse in the first year and it looked as if the "can't-do-it" boys were right. Then the route took hold. Last year, 10,000 passengers were carried on it, and it's one of the better-paying lines of CPA.

Loyalty of the Men

They were wrong there, too, and by flying all year around, the economics were changed to allow a twenty-five per cent cut in fares.

Now they say that he can't make the cross-Pacific hops pay. McConachie just grins. The record shows he was right before, and he's sure he can prove it again.

McConachie asks and gets loyalty from his men.

Late in the summer, when a CP plane crashed in Quebec, McConachie was first to realize there was no fault with the plane—that there had been an explosion of something carried in the craft. It was his insistence alone which caused the police investigation which resulted in the eventual charge of murder.

Grant will tell you that some of his mechanics had tears in their eyes as they said to him, before he knew what had happened; "Grant, we think everything was all right. We checked everything. There was nothing wrong with that plane."

McConachie knew they had. There's no man in the organization with more pride than he has in the safety record of his airline.

A couple of months ago, he moved his home from Montreal to Vancouver. The biggest shock to the McConachies and their two sons was how fast the grass can grow in Vancouver.

McConachie licked that problem, too. Any week-end, when he's home, you can find him out in his one-acre back yard with a power lawn-mower. It fairly flies, the way he handles it.

GORDON McCALLUM is a Vancouver newspaperman, and SATURDAY NIGHT *Correspondent on the Coast.*

SATURDAY NIGHT Portfolio

world affairs

THE PRO-CONSULS

ON THE HEELS of the placing of Soviet Marshal Rokossovsky in control of Poland's armed forces come reports that a Soviet general is shortly to be placed over the Bulgarian Army and another over the Rumanian Army. For command of the new six-division tank army in Eastern Germany, of which details have leaked out, Marshal Konev is said to be held ready.

If the pattern established in Poland, where, besides Rokossovsky, the chief of staff and his deputy, the heads of the Army and the Air Force, the commanders of three out of four military districts, and the inspectors of artillery, engineers, signals, tank corps and frontier guards are all now identified as Soviet officers, should be established throughout Eastern Europe, we shall at last have a full explanation of the change of policy indicated in the shift of high Soviet personnel early this year.

Opens a New Era

The new policy will mark, unmistakably, the end of an era in Soviet policy and the beginning of a new one, with new dangers but also new weaknesses. Stemming not entirely from Tito's defection, but precipitated by this, it will represent an open admission of what has long been perceived by close observers, an end to Leninist international Communism and the full development of Stalinist Soviet imperialism.

No longer can there be any serious pretense that the satellite countries of Eastern and Central Europe have embraced Communism and become partners—even if junior partners—of the Soviet Union, in a great international movement which was to spread in like manner through Germany, Australia, France, Italy and the entire world.

The "satellites" are now to become military "marches" of a new Muscovite empire. They are to be placed under secure imperialist control, since even having trusted Moscow-trained agents in the satellite cabinets (by no means always the prime ministers) reporting secretly to the Kremlin, and having Soviet experts in the police, the armed forces and many ministries—all of which Stalin had in Yugoslavia and has today in the other satellites—is no longer considered to provide sufficient assurance against the forces of personal ambition and persistent nationalism.

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL

THE WEAKNESSES of a policy of naked Soviet imperialism for a regime which depends so much on propaganda portraying itself as the "big brother" of all poor or oppressed people, are obvious.

The new development will be seized upon by Tito as confirmation of all that he has been saying, that Soviet Communism has degenerated into outright imperialism, that it will not grant other Communist countries equality of rights but dictates every detail of their domestic and foreign policy, and exploits their resources.

Here are the exact words of Tito's chief theorist, Moshe Piyade, from an article on the Rajk trial in Budapest. "Deathly silence reigns in Moscow on all questions of principle. . . An entire revision of the basic premises of Marxism-Leninism . . . Every idea which is not in harmony with the ideas of the Soviet leaders is proclaimed as Trotskyism . . . Every kind of discussion is out . . . Foul slander, murky intrigue and witch-burning have taken their place. . . Is it possible that they do not see that in this way they are following the path of their inescapable moral doom?"

—Pictorial Press

BEMEDALLED colleagues of Marshal Vasilevski, head of Soviet forces, are being set over Russia's satellites.

Tito himself said at the same time that "even if we all fall in the struggle, things have gone beyond our frontiers and will grow, for it is the truth and the truth will prevail." Whatever we may think of Tito's Marxist "truth", it is a fact indeed that Titoism has spread beyond the frontiers of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavs have worked hard to spread it; their printed propaganda has turned up in Eastern Germany and doubtless has been smuggled in the appropriate languages into the other satellites.

The Soviets admit the impact by denouncing and trying "Titoists" in Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Titoists have left the Communist Party in Western Germany. Over half of the politburo of the Norwegian Communist Party has been expelled for embracing Titoism. Leading left-wingers have gone from France, Britain and the United States to talk to Tito and become apologists for him. And many believe that Mao Tse-tung will be carried by events towards Titoism.

In Belgrade they have already begun to talk about forming a Fifth International, based on true Leninist doctrines. It might seem at first thought that there is nothing for democrats to welcome in that. But surely two Communist internationals, at each other's throats, are better for us than one.

CHURCHILL TO TITO

IN MAY 1943, fresh from a briefing at Chequers, the week-end home of British Prime Ministers, Brigadier Fitzroy Maclean was dropped by parachute to find out what kind of a man Tito was, and whether his Partisans were killing more Germans than were Mihailovitch's Chetniks.

What came out of this mission, the switch of British support and supplies from the Serbian patriot to the Comintern zealot, was no fault of Maclean's, as his description of his fabulous adventures in the Desert War and the Balkans in "Eastern Approaches" (Clarke, Irwin; $3.75) bears out. The years which Maclean had spent in the Soviet Union had made him "deeply and lastingly conscious of the expansionist tendencies of international Communism."

He asked Mr. Churchill what British policy would be, if he found the Partisans to be under Communist leadership and, while perhaps fighting very well for the Allied cause, undoubtedly aiming to establish in Yugoslavia a Communist regime closely linked to Moscow? Mr. Churchill replied that, facing the Nazi menace, we could not afford to let our attention be diverted from the immediate issue by long-term considerations. Maclean's task was simply to find out who was killing the most Germans; politics must be a secondary consideration.

Very shortly, Maclean was sitting face to face with the then unknown Partisan leader, in a mountain hideout in Bosnia. He was quickly assured of the quality of the man: "He seemed perfectly sure of himself; a principal, not a subordinate." To find such assurance, such independence, in a Communist was a new experience for Maclean.

STILL in the battle at 75. To tease Eden Mr. Churchill sometimes remarks: Gladstone campaigned till 84.

For Tito soon declared himself a Communist, and developed the theme that the end justifies the means, with great frankness. Did he aim to establish a Communist state in Yugoslavia? He did. But first there would be a "Popular Front." "Will your new Yugoslavia be an independent state or a part of the Soviet Union?" Tito did not answer immediately, then said: "You must remember the sacrifices which we are making in this struggle for independence . . . You need not suppose that we will lightly cast aside a prize which has been won at such cost." Maclean reflected that this might mean something; on the other hand, it might not.

After dangerous adventures in which he learned a great deal at first-hand about the situation in Yugoslavia, he returned to make his report to Mr. Churchill. The Partisans were Communist-led and whether we helped them or not, would be the dominant political factor in Yugoslavia after the war, and would orientate the country towards the Soviet Union.

Mr. Churchill's reply should be quoted verbatim. "Do you intend to make Yugoslavia your home after the war?" "No, Sir." "Neither do I," said Churchill, "and, that being so, the less you and I worry about the form of government they set up, the better." It seems that the widely-held view that Churchill urged with great foresight the invasion of the Balkans and Central Europe to avert the Sovietization of all that area, needs revision.

—Willson Woodside

ILLUSIONS ABOUT TITO

BRIGADIER Maclean rightly appreciated the difference between the policies of Mikhailovitch and Tito when he first visited Yugoslavia in 1943. The former's Chetniks did not believe that the results which could be achieved at that stage of the war by full-scale guerrilla warfare justified the ferocious German reprisals on the civilian population. The latter's Par-

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tisans were undeterred by the heavy cost to the civilians.

Edward Crankshaw, visiting Yugoslavia recently, found that the people had by no means forgotten Mikhailovitch. Here is Crankshaw's special dispatch to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

THERE SEEMS to be a widespread illusion in Britain and America that Marshal Tito is a sort of popular national hero round whom all the Yugoslavs have rallied and for whom millions would gladly die. This is a false picture. In many ways Tito has the makings of a popular hero, and his call to the Yugoslavs to unite and tighten their belts in face of the Russian menace is just the sort of appeal which brings out the best in these stormy people, whose obstinacy and bravery in defence of their country is unsurpassable. But this time, and from Tito, it has come too late.

This does not mean that, in the last resort, the Yugoslavs will refuse to rally around Tito. On the contrary. If the Russians, either directly or working through the Rumanians, the Bulgarians and the Hungarians, tried to use force against Yugoslavia, I have no doubt at all that the resistance would be bitter and effective; and that Tito himself, as the leader, would once more be built up into a legend and a symbol to die for.

People Don't Forget

But the outside world, increasingly caught up by the boldness of Tito's defiance of Stalin, certainly forgets that for three and a half years he was Stalin's most ardent and unscrupulous disciple and that the communization of Yugoslavia was pushed ahead more recklessly and ferociously than anywhere else. To understand the present mood of the Yugoslav people we have to remember this. We have also to remember that the break with Stalin has made no visible difference to Tito's drive towards communization. The Yugoslavs do not forget this. They are not allowed to.

Apart from the members of his Government machine, Tito must look for active loyalty and support mainly to the magnificent new army, which is his own creation, which has a vested interest in the regime, and which is officered largely by his partisans. These saw Tito at his best, not as an active Moscow agent but as a fighting patriot refusing to bow to overwhelming odds.

But it must be remembered that by no means the whole of the Yugoslav population saw him in this light; far from it. To assess Tito's present standing in Yugoslavia and the difficulties he has to face, scarcely less overwhelming than the German offensives on his mountain strongholds, we have to bear in mind first that the Yugoslavs are very far from a united nation, and secondly that the regime is no less Communist for being anti-Russian.

In our enthusiasm for Tito's stand during the war, and in the decision of the British Government to back him rather than Mihailovitch and his Chetniks, we have overlooked the fact that Mihailovitch stood for a large part of the Yugoslav population.

—Wide-World

TITO: *legend of his rival survives.*

There are many in Yugoslavia today who cling to the Mihailovitch legend.

Tito, they say, fought the Germans at the cost of untold suffering to the ordinary people—suffering which altogether outweighed the size and effectiveness of his war-effort: working only for the future, thinking only of the time when he would be able to seize power for his Communists, he did not care a rap for the sufferings of the people. But, they say, Mihailovitch did care, and decided that the good he could do by fighting hard was insufficient to justify calling down German reprisals on the non-combatant population. This is a point of view which is widespread and apparently growing. For Tito made a martyr of Mihailovitch when he had him shot as a traitor.

But He Is The Only Leader

But is it not only Mihailovitch and the Chetniks that we forget, and all the people who stood behind them. We also forget the Croat Ustachi, collaborators pure and simple, who used the war as an excuse to fight for Croat separatism against Serbian domination. I mention them not because their war-time history was an edifying one, but as a reminder of the bitter feeling between the Serbs and the Croats, between Belgrade and Zagreb, which has existed since the creation of Yugoslavia after the 1914-18 war, and which still exists only a little way below the surface.

But I have deliberately made the picture gloomier than it really is, to correct misapprehensions in the outside world, lost in admiration of Tito's stand against the Kremlin. The regime has its positive achievements. It has a compact core of ardent supporters; it has youth on its side; and it has a leader who is plainly an outstanding man and the only man who could hold the country together.

I for one would never prophesy that if Tito's regime survives it will continue indefinitely in all the severity of its past policy. Indeed, there are already faint signs that it will not.

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JAPAN TODAY

WE HAVE received from Professor Takashi Itoh, lecturer on British Commonwealth Relations at Kohryo University, Tokyo, some interesting notes on the effect of the war on the Japanese character and institutions. We believe that the writer's obvious sincerity is best conveyed by preserving his own words:

POLITICS: The franchise for women was given by occupation authorities, not gained by their own efforts. In Japan where men's influence over women remains strong, it is very difficult for women to be independent. But Japanese as a whole lost their independence when the country surrendered. This may be temporary, as I wish, but reaction was very great as Japanese had more self-conceit than self-confidence.

The majority of Japanese still think that Japanese truth and principles were entirely wrong, therefore we lost the war. But I believe the point should be, how far we actually practised the truth without considering self-wishfulness. I must admit that Japanese public spirit and social behavior were at a fairly low standard even before the war. Since then they have become worse, and it would seem that public manners of any kind are only maintained by the presence of the occupation authorities.

The Japanese threw away their self-respect when they lost their evil self-conceit. Democracy without self-respect can easily slide into totalitarianism. It is regrettable that Japanese conservatives are still ashamed to admit that they are conservative, and I wonder how long this will take. In the last general election the atmosphere was such that among the country people there was much buying of votes. There are a lot of politicians in Japan today, but not a single statesman such as we can see a lot in Canada today.

"Honest Means Foolish"

CHARACTER: Canadian strength of character, as well as British, is based on firmness and steadiness, and Japanese is supposed to be based on honesty and diligence, although there were always some exceptions. But in modern times, and especially during the war, Japanese leaders were dishonest with the good citizens, and produced a saying "Honest means Foolish."

Naturally this tendency led the Japanese workers to be not such hard, honest workers as in the old time. While in Britain today the lot of the workers seems enviable, the Japanese —and not only the working class— have absolutely lost their old-time workmanship and are only trying to eat easy on provision of occupation authorities.

Every war makes all people's character lower and lower, and this may be not only in Japan, but at least is most extreme here. British and Canadian people, including working class, understand freedom without knowing equality; I am afraid Japanese understand equality without knowing freedom. Anyhow, we are trying very hard to restore old-time honesty and diligence.

LABOR: It is very fortunate that the Japanese are given democracy by America, and Japanese workers are given freedom of organizing labor movements. But at the same time it is unlucky that Japanese did not obtain these freedoms through their own ability and hard trials.

As I pointed out during the recent railway strike, British workers are able to speak quietly and equal with their employers, while Japanese workers would not even take a chair but shouted at the Minister of Railways about strike subject of wage increase. In other words, Japanese workers are not cultured enough yet, but must bluff to make themselves equal with employers.

RELIGION: The most active one in Japan today is Christian group. But at the same time we cannot overlook the rise of new sects, although their philosophies and ways of worship are shallow and childish as compared with Christianity and Buddhism.

New Christians Opportunistic?

The war and the defeat took away from Japanese masses a practical hope for tomorrow, and inflation is still increasing the pressure on life. This has caused many Japanese to go to extremes, further than faith and prayer.

Western missionaries are serving Japan wonderfully well. Yet we must be careful to value their following here. With a few exceptions, Japanese old Christians did not show any active mission of God during the war, but followed Tojo's way. The true servants of God should never be like that. Now they are enjoying the championship of democracy after the war. We must be careful about Japanese new Christians. One kind is pure, but another kind is not pure, attracted simply by occupation country's religion, or hope of material benefit.

As regards the Buddhists, they have started to realize their lack of modern social outlook, but the priests find it hard to abandon the traditional ways. Although they cry "Return to Buddha," and their philosophies are deeper than others, the Buddhists will only be able to compete equally with Christians when they actually return to the principles of their founder.

POPULATION: Japan's major problem, now as before the war, is population. There are still many who believe that the only solution is emigration overseas. For my part I have emphasized for four years that only fundamental solution is raising of the public spirit, together with fair way of birth control. It is practically impossible to let a million emigrate each year.

Birth control is not entirely first time in Japan; we have records of it in ancient history. But old-time Japanese birth control was a post-natal treatment.

In conclusion, my worry about Japan tomorrow is not a tendency to return to ultra-nationalism, but the spring flower of democracy which is often based on opportunism.

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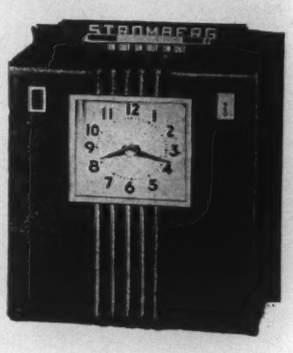

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science

A TROPICAL ANIMAL

CLIMATE, one of the most important factors in human plans and activities, is diverting the attention of a great number of scientists. It is being studied for its effect on the efficiency of mechanical equipment and human beings.

Under the auspices of the United States Office of Naval Research, Dr. Laurence Irving, former associate professor in experimental biology at the University of Toronto, has spent two years observing the adjustment of animals, warm- and cold-blooded, to cold at Pt. Barrow, Alaska.

—Gordon McCaffrey

CHANCES *for human adaptation to Arctic cold are small says Dr. Irving.*

The warm-blooded animals tested were the bear, the wolf, the fox, and the dog. The cold-blooded included various fish, shrimp and insects. The basic test was to observe changes in metabolism. By placing an animal in a sealed chamber and measuring the amount of oxygen consumed at different temperatures, Dr. Irving was able to determine the rate of heat production.

By comparing the rate of metabolism of animals over wide ranges of temperature, he reached the general conclusion that life is pursued at no greater metabolic expenditure in the Arctic than in the tropics. The requirements of life are determined by the conditions of the animal. In other words, animals living in the Arctic have had to adapt themselves to cold weather conditions.

The lower animals do this by growing thicker fur; men, by adding more clothes. Man is essentially a tropical animal, and remains one when he goes to the Arctic. The possibilities of man adapting himself to Arctic climate are few.

While Dr. Irving and his associates had suspected as much from previous observations, they wanted to go further: how do animals protect their extremities, including feet, paws, and flippers? The answer might help science protect men from frost-bite affecting ears, nose, hands and feet. In the event of Arctic manoeuvres, it would save a Defence Department an untold number of casualties.

Meanwhile, two professors in Geography at McGill University — G. H. T. Kimble and F. K. Hare—are doing research that indicates a new type of climate in the countries bordering on the Atlantic coast.

Summers, they say, are getting progressively hotter and longer; winters milder. But, they hasten to add, merely for seconds on the clock of the earth's progress. Positive evidence is provided in the gradual recession of the glaciers and the melting of the frozen Arctic subsoil. Ships can now reach Spitsbergen during nine months of the year instead of the three months of 30 years ago.

BYE-BYE GEIGER

A SUPERSENSITIVE uranium detection device, recently developed at the University of Manitoba, may soon have prospectors searching from the air.

Superseding the Geiger counter, the new instrument, a portable gamma ray spectrometer, is cautiously described as being from 100 to 400 times as sensitive as the Geiger counter. This sensitivity allows it to be operated from an aircraft, thus saving time and partially eliminating the long, arduous treks through the bush.

The spectrometer is largely the brainchild of nuclear physicist Dr. Robert W. Pringle. Working with the 29-year-old Scot at the University were Kenneth I. Roulston, assistant professor of electronics, and Professor George Brownell, head of the geology department.

Another claim made for the spectrometer is that it can distinguish between uranium, a source of nuclear energy, and thorium which is comparatively useless. This gives the spectrometer a distinct advantage over the Geiger counter which left prospectors in doubt as to the nature of their finds when they were in the field.

—CP

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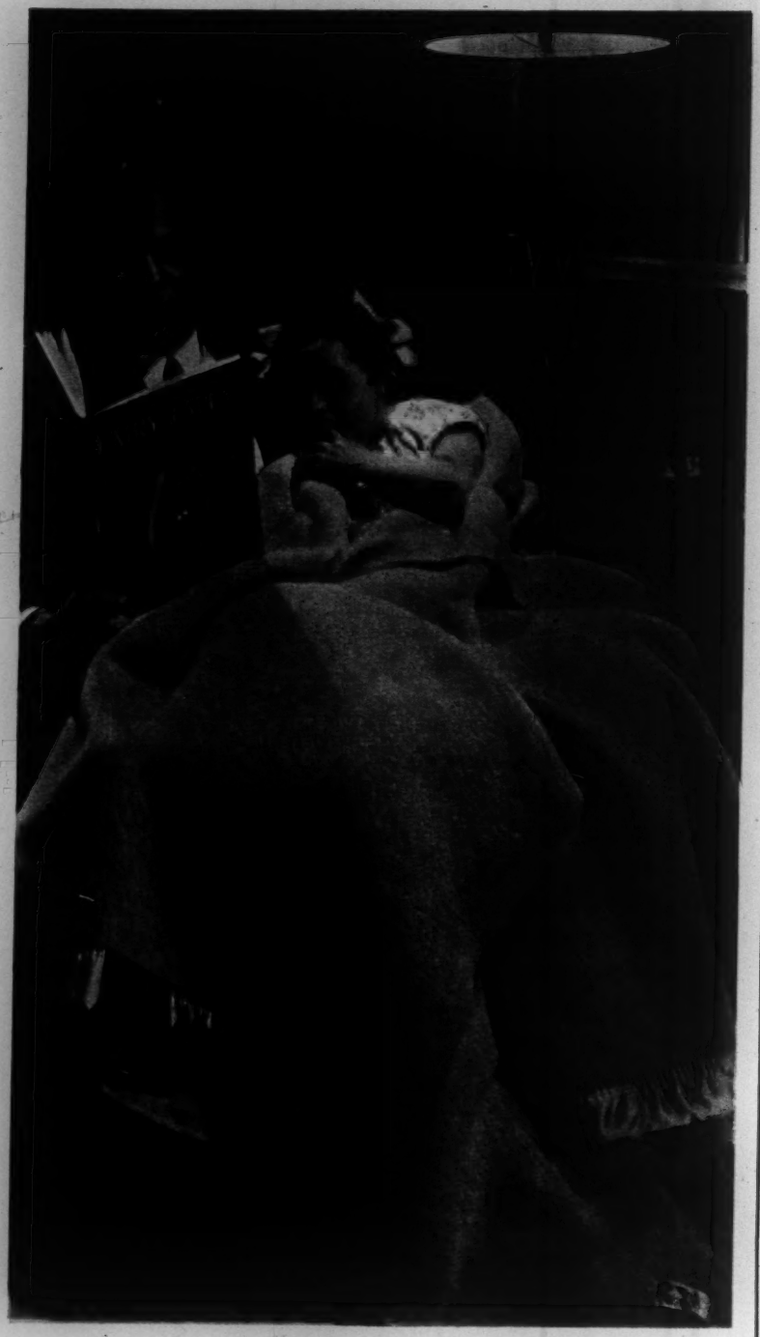

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SILENT ENEMY

—Miller

A CHILD'S *disease might have turned this happy scene into one of tragedy.*

UNDER crowded war conditions in 1940, German measles became prevalent in several parts of Australia. Until then this disease was universally considered one of the least serious of the rash-producing contagious diseases: medical textbooks stated it was rarely followed by complications. In 1941, however, Gregg reported to the annual meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Australia, that 78 babies were born with congenital cataracts during the year. On investigating the histories of the mothers of these babies he discovered that almost all of them had been attacked by German measles in the early months of their pregnancies.

A full scale investigation of the problem was immediately launched. Large numbers of doctors cooperated in the study and two years later enough evidence had been gathered to show that if a woman contracts German measles in the first two months of her pregnancy there is practically a 100 per cent chance of the baby having a congenital defect of one kind or another. If the disease is contracted in the third month of pregnancy the chances of a defect appeared to be only about fifty per cent.

If the disease was contracted in still later months of pregnancy there seemed to be only a slight chance of a defect in the baby; nevertheless there was one example of the disease causing a defect in the fourth, and one in the fifth month of pregnancy.

In the first series of cases it was noticed that other kinds of congenital defects were often present along with the cataracts. The larger investigation confirmed this fact and showed that congenital defects, as well as appearing in the eyes, might occur in the ear, causing deafness, or in the heart, causing certain types of "congenital heart disease", or in the brain, preventing its growth to normal size. Another fear: that any defect from this cause was linked with retarded mental development.

In a recent investigation made in Cincinnati, it was found that deafness was the most common defect in babies born of mothers who have German measles early in pregnancy.

Which Defect When?

Why do different defects appear in different babies from this cause? Observations made many years ago show that the type of defect appearing in the offspring of an experimental animal is related to the stage of development reached by the embryo when unfavorable conditions for its subsequent growth occur. It seems, then, that the defect which will appear is related to the precise time in pregnancy that a woman develops German measles.

German measles, of course, is only one cause of congenital malformations, but those from this cause could be prevented. Anyone attacked by German measles is generally believed to be immune for the remainder of his or her life. Accordingly, it has been suggested in some circles, that until we have a better method of coping with the situation, all girls should be deliberately exposed to this disease before they are old enough to marry.

Another suggestion is that blood serum obtained from those who have recently recovered from the disease should be given to all pregnant women who have not had the disease. This would be imperative where there was a substantial incidence of German measles in a community; this measure might very well give the pregnant women sufficient temporary immunity to tide them over the danger period. Erickson, who reported a series of 11 examples of congenital defects in babies in California from German measles early in pregnancy, has made the further suggestion that the justification for therapeutic abortion should be debated if German measles occurs in the first two months of pregnancy.

The discovery of some way of preparing a vaccine that could be given children so as to make them forever immune—and such a discovery is by no means to be unexpected—would, of course, be the more nearly ideal way of preventing malformations from this cause in the future.

TATTLE-TALE

THE DISCOVERY that fingerprints could be used to catch criminals was made much sooner than is generally believed. Actually their first recorded use for this purpose was in 1880 when Henry Faulds, a Scottish medical missionary in Japan, reported that he had utilized the marks left by what he described as "the forever-unchangeable skin furrows of the hand" to catch an individual who had been tippling from the bottle of rectified spirits in his dispensary.

Since fingerprints depend on the arrangement of the tissues deep in the skin they are difficult to lose as many criminals who have sandpapered their fingers until the blood ran have discovered. Their fingerprints were the only things about them that reformed.

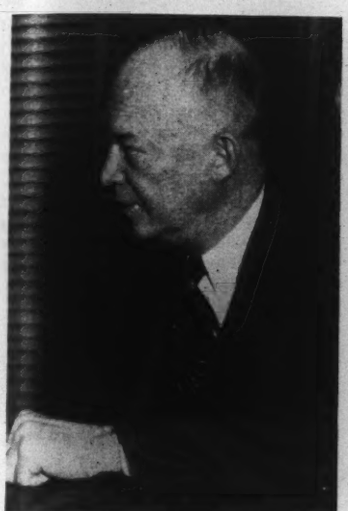
U.S. affairs

EISENHOWER BOOM

THE ARMISTICE Day parade which your correspondent viewed in Frederick, Maryland, a place about the size of Chatham, Ontario, was about five miles long and lasted three hours. It was a spectacle to compare with mighty parades we have seen in Washington, DC. It was a stirring sight!

This mighty "small city" tribute to American war veterans pulled out all the stops, with tributes to home, to mother, to farm and industry, and to the soldiery of past and present. To our eyes, however, the most interesting floats were those advocating and opposing "world government."

While one segment of Frederick City opinion backed the United Nations, there was just as strong a sector



CIVILIAN *Eisenhower worries the professional politicians as much as he did as a conquering general. But Ike will not run for the nomination, nor even declare his party.*

resisting world government as a threat to American national sovereignty.

It appeared to be authentic "grass-roots" evidence of American fear of international entanglements. This fear lay dormant during the honeymoon of bipartisan foreign policy under Roosevelt and Truman. Today it is a resurgent force, with Senator Robert A. Taft as its chief spokesman.

An appeal to this sentiment has emerged in the once "isolationist" press in a somewhat scary presentation of General Eisenhower as a threat to his own native land in the guise of an internationalist's candidate for the United States presidency. It is strange, indeed, to find the great World War II hero limned in this unexpected light.

The Eisenhower critics tip their hand against him when they accuse international-minded Republicans of booming him on "a Me-Too foreign policy ticket" as GOP standard-bearer against the expected "third-term" candidacy of President Truman.

The General has not as yet identified himself as either a Republican or a Democrat. In fact he was promoted in 1948 by James Roosevelt, eldest son of the late President, as a *Democratic* presidential nominee!

Some Republican friends would like General "Ike" to approach the presidency gradually, by running for the governorship of New York State next year, a post for which Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. is expected to bid. It is believed, however, that Eisenhower has no desire to serve in Albany, and does not wish to clash with Governor Dewey in a bid for the gubernatorial post.

Heading up the group of so-called internationalist businessmen favoring "Ike" for the GOP candidacy is Thomas J. Watson, President of International Business Machines Company. He was a good friend of FDR, is close to Ike, and is a Trustee of Columbia University, where the General is serving as president.

In fact, the GOP "viewers with alarm" declare that the wartime Supreme Allied commander took this civilian post to make himself eligible to step into the Republican nomination. Those close to Ike say that he would like to be president, but that he wants the demand to come from the people. He won't make any open bid for it.

HOW ABOUT 1950?

Best available opinion on the outcome of the 1950 Congressional elections is that the worst the Truman Administration can expect is a split Congress. A Republican Senate in 1950 is said to be a mathematical possibility but not a political likelihood.

The Democrats now have 52 of the seats and the Republicans 44. The GOP thus needs only five more seats to get a bare majority. There are 13 Republicans and 19 Democrats up for election next year, but despite their affinity for voting with the GOP, 10 of the Democrats are from the solid south.

This leaves only nine seats that the Republicans could be expected to take. Democrats have rallied strong union support in these nine fights, and it is now predicted that they will win all of them.

—Herblock in Washington Post

OH, NO, NO! *expresses Republican woe over news that Roosevelt sons may contest New York and California.*

—Hutton in Philadelphia Enquirer

SHOULD LEWIS STRIKE *his miners again, as he has threatened, Truman is expected to overcome reluctance, use Taft-Hartley injunction.*

The Republicans are therefore expected to lose ground rather than to gain it in the Senate. They have a better hope in the House, although the chance is remote that they could get a majority there.

WOMAN FOR VP?

The vote-conscious Republican and Democratic national organizations are looking hopefully to those 50 million American women voters.

Both Senator Brewster of Maine, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee, and Mrs. India Edwards, chief of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee, agree that it would be a good idea to have a woman on the national ticket.

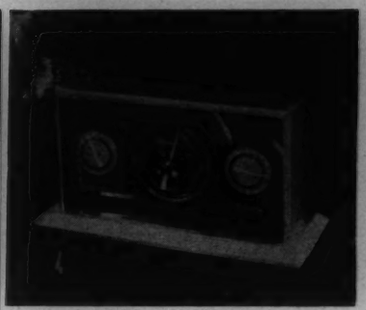
Before this year, such talk could have been written off as mere window-dressing, but today the possibility of a woman contending for national office is said to be closer to a reality than ever before in American history.

Mrs. Edwards has persuaded President Truman to appoint women to many high posts, Mrs. Eugenia Anderson as the first woman Ambassador to Denmark, Mrs. Perle Mesta, Minister to Luxembourg, Mrs. Georgia Neese Clark, as Treasurer of the United States.

It is only 29 years ago that women were enfranchised throughout the United States. The late President Roosevelt appointed the first woman cabinet minister in Miss Frances Perkins as Secretary of Labor. She is still active in American public life as a U.S. Civil Service Commissioner.

Demands have been made that a woman be appointed to the Supreme Court but this is a "first" that has yet to be accomplished. Women themselves insist that if a woman is nominated for a national office, she should be qualified, and not be selected merely because she is a woman or able to attract votes of women.

Feminists point out that if a woman were elected Vice President, she would be only one life breath away from the Presidency. Seven of the 32 U.S. Presidents went into the White House through the death of incumbents, and it is felt that a woman faced with this possibility would have to be qualified to fill "the most important job in the world today."



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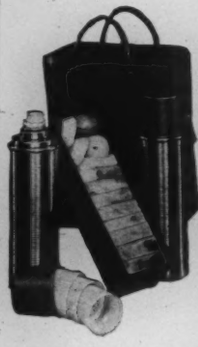

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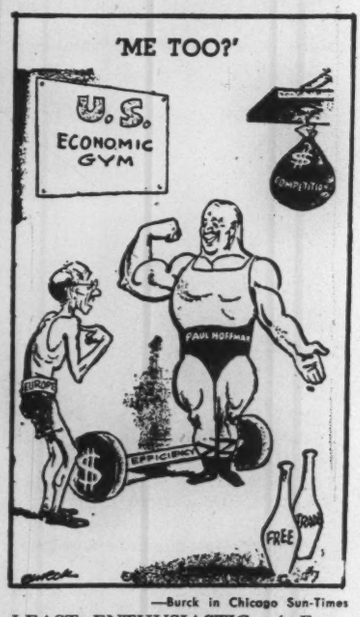
HIGH-COST COAL

FOR THE FIRST time Parliament has had a chance to discuss the annual report of a nationalized industry—in this case, the report of the Coal Board on its operations during 1948. By all accounts, however, Honorable Members did not display any intensity of interest in the subject, possibly feeling that not very much was likely to come of the discussion. But it did at least serve as a reminder that Parliament has the last word to say on the subject of this and the other nationalized industries, whether or not it decides to say it with real effectiveness.

In one respect there is a bit of encouragement to be got from the report. The Coal Industry is now making a little money, instead of losing a lot. This gain is chiefly due to higher prices for export coal—incidentally a cause of bitter complaint from some of our foreign customers. But then costs and prices were even higher in most of the other coal-producing countries, and this country can hardly be blamed for charging all the traffic will bear.

In other respects the report is far from encouraging. The output per man per shift has slightly improved, but not the output per man per year. This is far lower than before the war, owing to the growth of absenteeism, and in spite of all the new machinery that has been put into the mines. And



—Burck in Chicago Sun-Times

LEAST ENTHUSIASTIC *of Europeans on whom Hoffman has been urging an integrated, competitive economy have been British Socialists.*

the coal that has been raised has not only been very expensive but also very dirty, as every householder in the land is bitterly aware.

It is proper and necessary that a nationalized industry should pay its way. But its main purpose is not to make money. It is to give better and cheaper service to the public. Not even the most ardent Socialist could claim that the coal industry has met this test. In the words of the Opposition's amendment, "an abundant supply of coal of good quality and at a fair price has not been made available to the public and to industry". There was no real answer to this, but, needless to say, the amendment got nowhere.

IF RANK QUIT

WHEN Mr. J. Arthur Rank in 1934 decided to get some films for the entertainment and instruction of the children in the Methodist Sunday-school in which he taught, he little knew the broad, flowery and slippery slope on which he was making the first tentative steps. Not being able to get the sort of films he wanted, he set out to make them, and backed a small company known as the Religious Film Society. Mr. Rank had plenty of what it takes.

Gradually his commitments, personal and financial, grew until he found himself the chief director of some 60 British companies, and controlling film assets of one kind and another valued at about £70,000,000. So majestic, in fact, was the scope of his operations that a couple of years ago the President of the Board of Trade gave warning in the House that "the Government could not acquiesce in the creation of anything like a monopoly at any stage of the film industry".

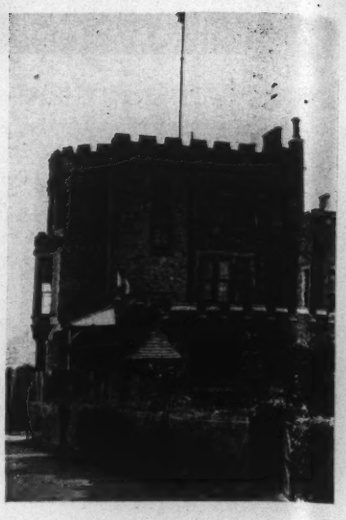
Now Mr. Rank has decided that he has lost about as much money as even he can afford to lose, and that, unless there is some very drastic change in the conditions of the film industry in this country and especially some considerable alleviation of the heavy tax burden imposed on it, he will cease to make any more films after next June.

Thus, having greatly worried the Government by his success, he is now worrying it still more by his failure. Much as the Government may dislike the idea of monopoly in the film-industry, it dislikes even more the idea of there being no film-industry to monopolize. Actually, that is too dark a view. Some of the best British films are being made by non-Rank producers—Carol Reed, for one.

CANADA AND BRITAIN

MR. ATTLEE, in his address at the Lord Mayor's luncheon, reminded his hearers that trading difficulties are by no means peculiar to this country, and that other countries have their difficulties too. Among them he made special reference to Canada—moved no doubt by report of Canadian indignation at unfavorable criticism of Canada's attitude towards Britain's economic crisis.

"If we have our problem of selling our goods in Canada," he said, "Canada has also her problem of selling her primary products over here. The problem of international payments can only be solved in cooperation, as Mr. St. Laurent and his Canadian colleagues have pointed out with such force. Fortunately we are fully assured of that cooperation."



BLEAK HOUSE, *Dickens' former home at Broadstairs, Kent, is sought by an American who would move it in pieces to the U.S. Dickens-lovers are trying to keep it in Britain.*

It would be very sad and unfortunate if Canadians were to allow the ill-advised and irresponsible comments of a few Left-Wing newspapers and politicians to give them the idea that the British public is unappreciative of the help that Canada has so lavishly given since the very beginning of the war. The exact opposite is the case.

WEST INDIES UNION

GREAT INTEREST is being taken in this country in the deliberations of the Governors of the British West Indian colonies, who are meeting at Barbados for a week's conference. There are many important questions to be discussed, but the most important is the possibility of some form of federation between the colonies, or at least a customs union, for this is regarded as the only possible answer to most of the other problems—poverty, congestion in some areas, under-population in others, lack of industrial prospects, and general economic stagnation.

Two years ago at a conference at Montego Bay the principle of federation was almost unanimously approved; but since then nothing whatever has come of it—not even a published report. Admittedly, there are great difficulties in the way. The small island colonies are afraid of being subjected to the larger, such as Jamaica containing half the population of the projected federation. A comparatively rich colony like Trinidad is unwilling to pay the shot for its poorer neighbors. The mainland colonies of British Guiana and British Honduras are under-populated, but are opposed to unlimited immigration from the islands. And there are racial difficulties too.

Possibly the best solution would be to begin with some form of customs union and gradually work up to federation and finally to Dominion status for the unified area. But that is still a long way off. In the meantime the Governors will have plenty to discuss.

—*P.O.D.*

theatre

RADIO-ACTIVATED

RADIO is in an important sense the one publicly-endowed art in Canada —the one art in which money can be spent, and is spent, without much regard to the immediate financial return. Our radio producers are something like the state opera producers of the old German principalities. (Perhaps the Canadian Film Board is also publicly endowed, but it does not operate on a comparable scale.) The result of this situation is that the producing side of the CBC is able to exert an immense influence on other arts which enjoy less financial security. It is likely to exercise a dominant influence upon the Canadian theatre. Unfortunately that influence cannot be wholly satisfactory.

Herbert Whittaker in *The Globe and Mail* has rightly pointed out that the two new Canadian plays offered this season by the New Play Society in Toronto have "a common derivation from the radio." He understates the limitations that result from this derivation. It is not merely that a radio-derived piece tends to become "a series of short, separate scenes": it is broader than that. Radio is incapable of enlisting the strongly concentrated attention that is possible when both eye and ear are appealed to, as on the stage and even in the cinema. It is therefore incapable of generating a real, sustained sense of suspense.

Harry Boyle's "The Inheritance" is radio stuff of the most brilliant, and the author has been amazingly successful in giving it visual as well as auditory appeal. By incorporating a large part of the front of the auditorium in the action, he even overcomes the diminutive size of the Museum stage. But the structure of the piece is still pure radio, a succession of episodes loosely strung together rather than built into a play. Mr. Whittaker asks us to "accept the fact that our Canadian plays are going to resemble radio dramas as often as they do stage plays." We are unwilling to do so. We could not love thee, radio, so much, loved we not theatre more.—*Lucy Van Gogh.*

Ed. note: On playwright Harry Boyle, SN, Nov. 15.

LONDON PREMIERE

ANOTHER PREMIERE of a Canadian play took place in London, Ont. The playwrights were Mary and Martin O'Meara and Frederick Harper: the play, "Where There's a Will": the group, London Life Players' Club.

This trio has successfully collaborated on previous plays and all have been active in the London Little Theatre. Actor-playwright Martin O'Meara was producer last year of another Canadian play ("Over the Boiler Room" by Londoner Bill Digby) which won top place in the WODL Festival.

Said F. Beatrice Taylor in the *London Free Press* of this new 3-act farce-comedy: "On the face of it, here's a cheerful bit of home-made comedy, neatly put together and judging from the continuous laughter, satisfactory entertainment."

—London Free Press

TWO *of the play's collaborators: Mary O'Meara and brother Martin.*

The insurance company groups are very active: *e.g.*, the Sun Life in Montreal. They did "Her Master's Voice" early in November and their Studio Group, three one-act plays later in the month.

THE CALL BOARD

Dec. 1: Little Theatre of Brandon in "French Without Tears."

Dec. 1: Players' Guild of Hamilton in "Jason."

Dec. 5: Simcoe Little Theatre in "Arsenic and Old Lace."

Dec. 5: Workshop 14, Calgary, in "The Rivals."

Dec. 5: Ottawa Drama League in "The Two Mrs. Carrolls."

Dec. 6: Studio Players, Univ. of Alberta, in "Henry IV."

Dec. 8: London Little Theatre in "Thunder Rock."

Dec. 8: Midland Players, Toronto, in "Apple of His Eye."

Dec. 9: Winnipeg Little Theatre in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

Dec. 12: Kitchener-Waterloo Little Theatre in "Night Must Fall."

Dec. 14: Stamford Little Theatre, Ont., in "Claudia."

Dec. 27: Vancouver Little Theatre in "The Magic Elephant."

■ Winners of the Canadian Drama Board awards for 1949 are: editor and playwright Robertson Davies, Peterborough, Ont.; Ralph Hicklin, Fredericton, NB; Mrs. Eliza Houde, Norwood, Man.; and Major M. V. McGuire, Vernon, BC.

■ Henry Kaplan is out to prove that Toronto can — and will — support a free-lance director. Last year young Kaplan directed the CODL's winning play ("Another Part of the Forest"); this Fall he was responsible for a really brilliant performance by the Victoria College Dramatic Society ("All My Sons") and has taken over directorial duties for St. Mike's drama group. Currently he is lecturing on the drama at the YMHA.

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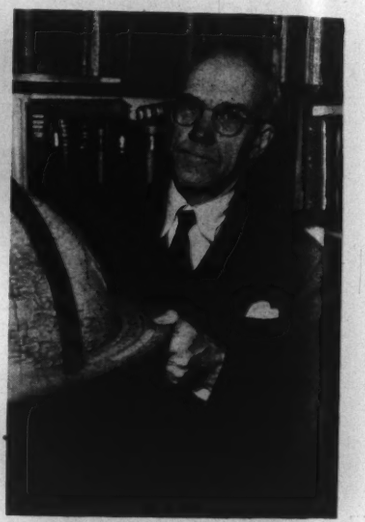
education

THOSE POLLS AGAIN

WHETHER or not you trust polls, you will do well to remain calm in the face of recent disclosures made by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion. Four out of ten Canadians of voting-age did not know the names of the Prairie Provinces; the same number flunked when asked what province Gaspé is in; five confessed they did not know where Lake Louise is, etc.

You were probably surprised to read these findings, labelled "appalling" by the Institute. One man was not surprised, however. He is Professor Griffith Taylor, head of the Department of Geography, University of Toronto, and author of a spate of books on geography, meteorology,



—Gordon Jarrett

CONFIRMATION *for Prof. Taylor: "Canada is the most backward."*

geology, geopacifics and ethnology. Far from astounding him, the poll results merely confirmed a long-existing conviction. "When it comes to geography," he declared, "Canada is the most backward of all the literate nations which pretend to be educated."

According to the Professor, the reason lies in the lack of stress on geography in secondary schools. "Most Canadian senior teachers of all kinds have got along very well without a knowledge of modern geography—and I fear they do not see why the younger generation should not be satisfied without a knowledge of Canada and of the shrinking world!"

But there is reason for optimism. The Department of Education, says Professor Taylor, is working toward a Specialist Certificate in Geography, on the lines of the same certificate in history, though he expects it will be some years before this is granted. In England and Australia, the two subjects are on the same footing.

What is the picture now, in 1949? Geography Departments at Canadian universities include the following: three professors and seventeen other teachers at the University of Toronto; three professors at McGill; two at Montreal, and one each at McMaster, British Columbia, Laval and Western Ontario.

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films

GOGOL AND KAYE

GOGOL'S "The Inspector General" never struck me as very hilarious comedy, possibly because Russian humor, including pre-Revolutionary humor, is rather special for Western taste. It has now been adapted for the screen as a vehicle for Danny Kaye, with considerable violence to Gogol. The violence is chiefly contributed by Danny Kaye, and improves it immensely.

The picture's great advantage for Comedian Kaye is that it gives him at last a chance to reassert himself once more as a one-man show. His recent films have had too much plot, too much production, too many Goldwyn girls, and these have dimmed him and slowed him down; inevitably, since Danny developed his talent on the hotel-resort circuit, working solo and without props. He enjoys the spotlight and loves the camera, and is happiest when he is footloose all over the screen, with the lens trained directly on him, and the plot nowhere. His latest film goes a long way towards establishing these agreeable conditions.

However he hasn't things entirely his own way in "The Inspector General." There is a plot, involving a vagrant who turns up in a small town just when the town-councilmen are in an uproar of consternation over the impending visit of an inspector-general. The vagrant is mistaken for the Inspector and the civic officials bend all their efforts to distract him from examining the municipal records.

Up to this point the film goes along with Gogol. For Danny Kaye, however, the plot is just dull recitative leading up to the big skat-arias which are his special business. Once his predicament is established he cuts loose from the plot and is on his own.

The best of the Kaye specialties here are a gypsy number which is a wonderful demonstration of sheer comic ecstasy, and a song in which he almost succeeds in producing himself as a male quartet. "The Inspector General" needs all the assistance the star can give it; for while officialism is good comedy material for people whose only escape from inspectors general is in mockery and laughter, it isn't in itself either serious enough or funny enough for movie-audiences on this continent. Even with the familiar though astonishing antics of Danny Kaye and the strictly indigenous faces of such actors as Alan Hale and Gene Lockhart, it still seems, as comedy, rather alien and irrelevant.

HUMPHREY Bogart has shown a tendency in recent films to flirt cautiously with law and order, an experiment that is rather damaging to his authority and style. As an out-and-out thug Mr. Bogart is admirable and all of a piece. It's when his moral nature asserts itself that he begins to come apart at the seams.

Love and patriotism are both hard at work on him in "Tokyo Joe". As the former proprietor of a Tokyo night club, he returns to Japan after the war to reclaim his holding and his wife. Both, however, have been alienated. The night-club is out of bounds, the wife has divorced him and married an Occupation lawyer, (Alexander Knox.) So to reestablish himself he undertakes to front for a mysterious air-freight company flying frozen frogs to out-of-the-way parts.

It doesn't take him long, however, to discover that his cargo includes a trio of former Japanese fascist-leaders, who have been temporarily frozen in Korea. After that it's Humphrey Bogart single-handed against the Rising Sun. What finally takes the heart out of him, however, is the discovery that his freight company boss, the Baron Kimura, has snatched his little daughter, a precocious and terribly overdressed child for whom he has developed a fatherly infatuation.

All these racking and rather uncongenial emotions have a rather dispiriting effect on the Bogart style. The star is still tough and moody but not nearly so compelling as he used to be in the days when he did all the pushing-round himself. He is assisted here by Florence Marly, a Hollywood newcomer who plays a Russian role and looks strictly Swedish Modern. Also on hand is Sessue Hayakawa as the wicked Baron Kimura. Over the years Sessue Hayakawa has developed into a high-mandarin type, but he's just as menacing as ever.

"OH You Beautiful Doll" presents S. Z. Sakall as a Viennese composer who wants to be a second Strauss but finds there is no Strauss market in America. Presently a Tin Pan alley song-plugger (Mark Stevens) comes along and with the assistance of the composer's daughter (June Haver) helps himself to some of the musician's best tunes. This sets the family on the road to fortune but eventually outrages the composer — naturally enough, since his "Kleines Keibchen" turns up on the hit parade as "You've Been More than a Mother to Me, Daddy". The music is chiefly turn-of-the-century balladry and the comedy consists in S. Z. Sakall's unique talent for manipulating both his vowels and his jowls.—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

—Columbia Pictures

TOKYO: *Bogart and Hayakawa.*

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CHIPMUNK I

CHIPMUNK—by Len Peterson—McClelland & Stewart—$3.25.

THERE is nothing wrong with this first novel by a gifted young Canadian writer that couldn't be cured if the author were a little older and had learned that successful novelists don't have to be Intellectuals and, above all, don't have to prove that they are Progressives.

Mr. Peterson is an intellectual attempting to write about spectacularly non-intellectual people. The results are sometimes ludicrous. An author of high standing in the somewhat rarefied atmosphere of CBC playwriting can look extremely foolish when discussing the more mundane pursuits of dough-mixing, boxing and union activity.

Essentially, "Chipmunk" is a study in frustration. It could be, and sometimes is (as in the case of Faustina Widgewood's death and burial), quite moving, but the reader's attention is continually being distracted by such irrelevant subjects as Communism.

Claude Widgewood, the Chipmunk, is a little fellow without much on the ball whose aspirations are continually being thwarted. They are thwarted by his Boss (everyone in authority in the book is portrayed in black colors), by his large wife, Faustina (Mr. Peterson, intentionally or not, makes of Claude a man whom any psychiatrist would spot instantly as a clear-cut homosexual), and by his own incompetence.

All this could be good stuff, and probably would be if it were not for the distractions. These include examples of coyness: "the Much Better Business Bureau," "the Great Big Brother movement," and so on. They include rather extraordinary statements of sexual fact: "Occasionally she called him her Wild Man, and he tried to be one. But the effort left him pale for days afterwards."

They include disturbing inaccuracies Claude is presumed to have spent much of his time around professional boxing, yet neither he nor the author seem to have heard of the "No Foul" rule. Above all, they include the continual intrusion of "progressive" politics:

"Look at the seamen's affair this summer . . ."

"They were Communists!"

"They were kids," Proulx (the only wholly sympathetic character in the book) said quietly, "most of'm."

On the dust jacket, Mr. Peterson explains why he wrote "Chipmunk" and concludes:

"As to any resemblance between the lunatic goings-on in 'Chipmunk' and what happened in Canada and the world in 1948—pure chance."

It is, indeed—*T.K.*

—John Steele

LEN PETERSON

CHIPMUNK II

A NOT unworthy flaw in Mr. Peterson's study of tragic futility is that as you turn the pages you will be reminded again and again of other books of high literary standing which have dealt with the same theme. He has given us a Canadian example of the naturalistic tradition: the tradition which tried to prove that the world is governed by a vast imbecility, called Society, possessed of tremendous power. By substituting this monster for Fate, the naturalists produced a new concept of tragedy and it is this concept which concerns Mr. Peterson.

The protagonist, Claude Widgewood, is the chipmunk, the eternal rabbit, the little guy who lives on the edge of anxiety, scuttling through the modern forest which he does not understand and with which he cannot cope. Lord David Cecil once summed up the general theme of the naturalistic novel as a story of a man born under inauspicious circumstances who leads a life of unrelieved misfortune culminating in complete catastrophe. And that is what happens to Claude Widgewood except that his ultimate catastrophe is left unlimned because his ultimate catastrophe will be that of the whole race.

In fact, so much happens to Claude, the dice are so loaded against him, that unless you look at him as the composite symbol of all chipmunks you cease to feel anything like sympathy. In order to go along with Peterson, one must see him as one sees Elmer Rice's Mister Zero or as Thurber's Walter Mitty: in the social adding machine, the cipher two spaces to the right of the decimal point. This is at the expense of life but not at the expense of thought.

Nothwithstanding, Mr. Peterson presents a poignant portrait of the universal instalment-plan-ridden, time-serving, debt-incrusted worm who has no turning, inarticulate, incapable of broad understanding, trapped and harried. In the beginning, Claude is "in a city of maladjusted citizens, momentarily well-adjusted." He is a baker (cinnamon-bun division) in a baking factory, he is married, owns a car (the last of his postwar dreams) and has a house with two mortgages. He is a hero to Nick Yakyuchuk, the gang-tough, whom he fosters as a member of the Great Big Brother Association and he has a hero, Mott Kilsoodski, the boxer on the way up.

The book is the gradual stripping

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away of all these things—wife, hero, protegé, house, car until he leaves his job and joins the army and the last glimpse we have of him is through the bars of the guardhouse awaiting trial for the sole assertive act of his lifetime. Unless you believe that an author is obligated to present a solution at the same time he presents a problem you will probably find that Peterson has given us a fairly clear picture of the chipmunk. Your only regret will probably be that you've read most of it somewhere before. There is, of course, much talk of communism but the central figure, who provides the sole point of view, is far too inarticulate to understand its implications in anything but the clichés and the bromides against the doctrine.

Mr. Peterson permits many echoes in this, his first novel. But it is safe to predict that the time will soon come when his voice will be raised single, clear and compelling.—*M.B.*

PASTORO-WHIMSICAL

BY MOONSTONE CREEK — by Kenneth M. Wells, woodcuts by Lucille Oille—*Dent*—$3.75.

THE AUTHOR of "The Owl Pen" writes a sequel, this time about his growing sensitivity to the Ontario countryside of which, if you remember the earlier book, he had such amusing difficulty in becoming a part. The sequel is a series of sketches, short descriptions and anecdotes about farm operation, about the neighbors, about the local customs and about animals and nearly all of them make fine reading even for the most parochial of city dwellers.

This is because Mr. Wells' prose style is almost always lyrical. When it is combined with a nice understanding of when enough has been said about a given topic the result is poetic art. It's difficult to describe just what it is that gives Mr. Wells' book an aesthetic impact except to say that his frequent references to the Metaphysical Poets suggests an influence which he has very healthily grasped.

Although the book isn't completely free of the "jolly hearty couple" complex which seems to infest books in the pastoro-whimsical tradition, the rib-digging treatment of the reader is at a minimum. Where he might have been merely cute he is usually charming; where he might have been sly he is always tasteful. Too often the literary path of the city-slicker turned farmer leads directly to the outhouse and the breeding pen. Wisely, Mr. Wells' route is through the beehives, the duck-pond and the surrounding landscape and it is profusely strewn with rich imagery.

In a field which has captured so many Canadian poets as to have be-

—Lucille Oille

From "By Moonstone Creek"

—Lucille Oille

From "By Moonstone Creek"

come virtually stripped of its meaning, he has managed to approach Canadian landscape with fresh sensibility and fresh poetic vision. This has been well supplemented by many fine woodcuts by Lucille Oille (Mrs. Wells) and by a series of photographs (these approaching woodcut quality) of the Medonte country terrain.—*J. M. O.*

KOESTLER'S PALESTINE

PROMISE AND FULFILMENT—by Arthur Koestler—*Macmillan*—$2.75.

THE FAMOUS author of "Darkness at Noon" and "Thieves in the Night," has now turned to a review of one of the world's most grievous problems: the development and "solution" of the Jewish settlement in Palestine.

There are probably few writers better qualified to attempt this than Koestler, who lived for several years in Palestine, first as a farm hand, and later as a journalist.

From the contentious Balfour Declaration through the indefatigable struggles of Zionism to the unhappy partition of the country by the United Nations, the author treats his subject in an equitable manner, giving not only the Jewish side of the problem but also an excellent picture of the social structure of Arab society, and dealing ably with the "Arab myth."

After an amusing description of the pre-war Arab rebellion and the "Palestine-Munich" of the White Paper, he gives an extremely interesting account of the rise of terrorism, the infamous activities of the "Haganah", the "Irgun" and the Stern gang; and last but not least, a study of the "etiquette" of Palestinian terrorism.

Ernest Bevin, whose Palestine policy has caused to much controversy, comes in for frequent mention; Koestler is, however, objective in his criticism of the reference of the problem to the United Nations. Especially sympathetic lines are devoted to the personality and activity of Count Bernadotte, who finally was murdered so brutally in Jerusalem.

"In the streets and cafes", writes Koestler, "the reaction was one of unmitigated horror. Everyone seemed

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to feel that the bullets that riddled the Mediator's body, had torn into the State's own precarious texture."

Hitler once dreamed of making the French island of Madagascar an independent Jewish State, but the young Jewish nation, relying on the traditions of its many centuries of history, refused with astonishing firmness to turn from its ancestral home and insisted that the state must be built around Jerusalem.

Arthur Koestler's new book shows how all this happened. It is indispensable to anyone who desires more detailed and specific knowledge of Palestine, which may still provide some surprises for us in the future.—*S.A.*

BROUGHT TO LIFE

THE EGYPTIAN—by Mika Waltari—*Allen*—*$4.00.*

THIS IS a story of violence, ambition, intrigue and passion. It is told with literary excellence and can be read either as history or as a novel. It has all the flavor of the historical novels that have been best sellers in the last ten years, but the role of "the woman" doesn't predominate. "The Egyptian" doesn't get bogged down in bedrooms.

The crowning of a new Pharaoh sets the stage for intrigue, for Akhnaton brought with him to the throne a belief in a new god. One single god who was the only god, who was life and who was in every man, and therefore all men were brothers and war was no longer honorable or even right. This Pharaoh lived one thousand years before his time and therefore faced the bitter opposition of the priests of the old god who had a vested interest in survival. As has usually been the result of such a situation, the masses proceeded to butcher one another.

For the welfare of Egypt it was the wrong time for a Pharaoh like Akhnaton; to ancient outside Hitlers, the turmoil and the devotion of a ruler to peace were opportunities which could not be neglected.

Sinuhe, who tells the story, is Pharaoh's physician and the friend of Horemheb who, though he leads Pharaoh's armies does not share Pharaoh's views of equality and brotherhood. Flight and duty, send Sinuhe throughout Syria, Babylonia, Mitanni, Hatti and Crete. In all of these he has adventures which provide a vehicle for describing the customs and excesses of the era. This is also a story about people; a fast-moving story and a gripping one, for all of these people live.

—*M.Y.*

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ARTHUR KOESTLER

MILES APART

SOUTH LONDON — by Harry Williams — —*Ryerson*—*$4.00.*

CORNWALL — by Claude Berry — *Ryerson* — *$4.00.*

THE South bank of the Thames is not the London of tourists and sightseers; it is rather the London of the earthy, socially-serious novelists, the London of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, of Peckham and Camberwell, of Lambeth and Brixton and Battersea—"the nest of miserable alleys and frowning warehouses . . . whose only function is that of an accidental and despised cobweb between the horns of a banana."

In telling the bitter, tragic story of South London Mr. Williams has done a magnificent job. Within the framework of a "travel book" he has composed a social document of great significance and compelling power. Against the panoplied backdrop of the historic past, rich with the names of kings and prelates, adventurers and artists, writers and rebels, he projects the surly, sordid reality of the present, giddy with the stench of physical and moral rot.

The hope of the future, as the author points out, lies in the implementation of the famous "Abercrombie Plan", magnificently conceived during the darkest days of the war but in grave danger of emerging still-born or stunted in the stifling atmosphere of the new peace.

Cornwall is a pleasanter place than London and Mr. Berry's book is a nicer one to read than Mr. Williams'—though it is not by any means as good. The author is a Cornishman himself and his chapters are filled with personal reminiscences and private anecdotes. The style is breezy and informal, the sort that makes for extremely easy reading, and his knowledge of Cornish history, folklore, customs and manners is encyclopedic.

Both books are profusely illustrated with photographs.—*J.L.W.*

INQUIRY

TARGET: YOU—by Leland Stowe—*McClelland & Stewart*—*$3.50.*

MR. STOWE recites many cases of mis-trial in the Un-American Activities Committee hearings and asks, what can the average American do about increasing threats to his civil liberties? He holds that liberty can no longer be rendered secure in any single nation, but he is willing to try a supernational authority without Russia, if she won't come in.

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sports

NO SPORTS PAY-OFF

THE FOLLOWING two items did not appear, as in the best storybook tradition, side by side in the daily newspapers. But they were not far apart, and they were datelined from the same province.

"Police said one man will face a charge of organizing a lottery, while the other would be held responsible for the printing of the tickets."

"He said his government favored a state lottery. . ."

The province, of course, was Quebec, and the "he" was Premier Maurice Duplessis, who has announced that he will sponsor legislation to institute a state lottery.

DUPLESSIS

Many sport fans will refuse to get themselves involved in an argument over the pros and cons—moral or practical — of lotteries. The wager-minded citizen of the smallest tank-town in Canada can place a bet on the races any time he wants to, either legally at the track or illegally through his nearest bookie. He can also make highly illegal and equally highly publicized flings at a number of foreign-operated lotteries.

What might exercise the contemplative sportsman is the question of whether, in the event a state lottery ever does come to exist in Quebec, or anywhere else, it is necessary to base it on a sporting event.

Numerous means of deciding a winner can be found outside the sphere of athletics. There is the straight draw, as in the case of the U.S. Selective Service. The numbers racket has thrived for years with a pay-off based on the last three figures of the daily bank clearings listed in the newspapers. (Not long ago a gang found a way of rigging even those!)

The point is that professional sport is faced with enough temptations as things stand. Considering the number of sleek-haired individuals with large bankrolls who hang around athletes, the scandals have been remarkably few. But there is room for more.

Early last month in New Hampshire, a fixer managed to tamper with no less than six horses in one race. Some years ago in Australia, gamblers attempted to shoot the favorite before the big Melbourne Cup race. There have been odd if not dishonest goings-on around professional hockey.

There is little doubt that it would be in the best interests of everyone concerned if there were no betting at all on sporting events. Since there is as much chance of stopping individual wagering as there is of stopping individual drinking, the least we can do is to confine any big, official pay-offs of the size of a state lottery to games of chance rather than just games.

It would be a misfortune to be a jockey who was offered, say, fifty thousand dollars just for not using his whip on Lottery Day.

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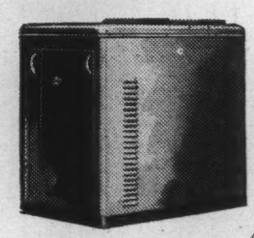

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FAREWELL, FOOTBALL

THE RUGBY SEASON which ended in Toronto's wind-swept Varsity Stadium on the last Saturday in November was probably the most successful in history, both financially and artistically.

Even before the last fist had flown in the general direction of the Grey Cup, interested parties from coast to coast (or nearly) were busily engaged in making plans for 1950. "There's always next year" is perforce a useful and comforting phrase for members of eleven of the country's twelve clubs.

Three problems of 1950 had already begun to show themselves before the current season was half over, and they're problems which won't be easily solved.

First and foremost is the quality of the officiating, especially in the east. As seen from the losers' bench, the work of the officials is traditionally and quite properly lousy, but when winning teams and even the fans start complaining, then somebody has obviously got to be punished.

In defence of the men in white, it must be admitted that the present rules, particularly as regards interference, are not much help. The referees have to watch for men crossing two separate and wholly imaginary lines. Still, it is a fact that in many games the three- and ten-yard blocking rule was broken on a majority of plays.

ORFU Needs Revision

And the officials do not materially enhance their reputations when they fail to call offsides which are plainly visible to myopic occupants of Section Z, Row Z.

Also in the east, the problem of what to do about the more anaemic clubs in the ORFU will have to be solved. On occasion, Balmy Beach played right in Toronto to throngs totalling as many as 500 fans. You cannot manage modern senior football under those circumstances, not even with all the spirit in the world.

Why Toronto cannot support two senior clubs is a mystery, but it appears to be a fact. It also seems clear that Hamilton cannot pay for two winning teams. Combined, the Tigers and Wildcats might prove to be the most competent aggregation in the country.

The solution most often put forward involves a Big Six, made up of the present Big Four with the addition of two ORFU members. Which two, is the problem. So is obtaining the cooperation of the two unions concerned.

As the date of this year's Grey Cup contest approached, crowds gathered on the street outside a Toronto ticket agency. The newspapers termed it a "riot." It was hardly that, but rather a meeting of disappointed fans. Large numbers of disappointed fans each November do not make for filled stands the following August.

Next year's Grey Cup game must be held in a stadium which can accommodate everyone who wants to get in. If Varsity Stadium's expansion goes through, that should do the trick. Otherwise, it's the stadium at the Exhibition Grounds, subject to the moving closer together of the stands and the playing field.

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Cool

■ A violin made in 1714 worth $25,000, the Petrus Guarnerius, was stolen in Toronto last week and changed hands in a beer parlor for $10. The owner, Hungarian-born **Geza de Kresz** and his wife were at home and the theft occurred when the living room was unoccupied for only a few moments. The thief wanted $15 for it but accepted $10 which he proceeded to spend on beer for his pals.

The Guarnerius, which in 235 years has survived wars, revolution and Nazi persecution, was recovered by police the next day.

■ **Gilbert Campbell,** 43-year-old, 200-lb. Vancouver fireman, suddenly found himself heir to $300,000 under the $890,000 will of hotelman James Thomson, veteran bachelor of the Klondike who died last December. No will was then found and his estate was about to be divided between two female cousins. But last week a will

—CP
A COOL HEAD *but may take up golf.*

turned up under the counter of a real estate office.

Due to retire in February, Campbell, who has two sons, 15 and 13, says: "I won't let it go to my head but I'll maybe take up golf."

Plain Talk

■ External Affairs Minister **Lester Pearson** told the Commons External Affairs Committee that Canadians could take his word for it that there had been an atomic explosion in Russia. He said he was one of the few persons who had seen scientific evidence to prove this but refused to say where or when.

■ In Toronto to see the Royal Winter Fair after a cross-country tour to record interviews with Danish Canadians, **Palle Bojesen** from Copenhagen bravely aired his views. Canadian men, he said, need a New Deal. "I think husbands over here do too much. In Denmark we put our women on a pedestal, too, but they'll do anything for us." A Canadian wife, he says, too often "sits and looks pretty" while her husband does things around the house. "In Europe . . there

—Globe-Telegram
BRAVE DANE

118th Annual Statement

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Government and other public securities not exceeding market value	264,179,655.72
Other bonds and stocks, not exceeding market value	24,950,731.03
Call loans (secured)	38,234,652.46
Other loans and discounts (after full provisions for bad and doubtful debts)	302,166,945.47
Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit (as per contra)	15,560,120.91
Bank premises	8,557,535.51
Shares of and loans to controlled companies	5,483,309.04
Other assets	852,136.84
	$806,308,701.34

LIABILITIES

Notes in circulation	$ 1,224,016.91
Deposits	749,190,264.43
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding	15,560,120.91
Other liabilities	773,605.56
Capital	12,000,000.00
Reserve fund	24,000,000.00
Undivided profits	3,560,693.53
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are certain tasks that are expected of men, but others should only be done on special occasions. That way the wife will appreciate them more."

■ **Sir Anthony Lindsay-Hogg,** chief of the Anglo-Irish Breeding Agency, said in Winnipeg that the poor record of English breeding and racing stock in Canada is because English breeders unload in Canada stock that fails to make the grade in England. On a tour of Canada and the U.S. to discuss North American stock needs and preferences, Sir Anthony warned that Canadian racing may soon see a clash of commercial interests and horsemen desirous of improving the breed.

—CP

HORSE-BREEDER

Good Show

■ As senior fellow of the Geological Society of America, **Dr. Joseph B. Tyrrell,** 91, of Toronto, received a telegram of good wishes from members at the Society's 62nd annual dinner at El Paso, Texas. Dr. Tyrrell ascribes his longevity to "the wonderful Canadian climate, of course."

■ Impressed by Canadian methods of film distribution, Danish Film Director **Erik Fiehn** said in Ottawa: "Greater progress has been made in documentary films in Canada in the last decade than any other country."

■ Vancouver nurse **Elizabeth Clarke,** inspired by a bedraggled little bird on a windowsill at Children's Hospital, wrote a song about it in six hours. Now "There's a Bluebird on Your Windowsill" has been chosen as the theme song of the March of Dimes Campaign next January, and 16 artists have recorded it to date. Mrs. Clarke turns over the proceeds to charities.

Royal Paths

■ A Caucasian prince whose family ruled 1,000,000 people before the Russian Revolution, **Alexander de Andysky,** now of Edmonton, hopes one day to own a dairy farm. The Prince came to Canada last year as a DP farm laborer and, meantime, digs ditches for the Edmonton Waterworks Department.

—CP

RICHES TO DITCHES *for a prince.*

■ In Ottawa, although the office of the U.K. High Commissioner had nothing to say, other reliable sources indicated that a visit of **HRH Princess Margaret** to Canada is "just a matter of timing". A dispatch from London says she might visit here on her way to the Arizona ranch of the Hon. Lewis Douglas, U.S. Ambassador to London and father of the Princess's friend, Sharman. Unfortunately the whole thing blew up. Prime Minister St. Laurent told the House that, in spite of the rumors, no invitation had been sent and that a communication had been received from the Royal household that the talk was "very embarrassing."

—Miller

NO VISIT *from Margaret despite talk.*

Poor Relations

■ According to Poland's "Dr. Goebbels"—**General Victor Grosz**—"things are very bad between our two countries", his chief "beef" being the withholding of the Polish art treasures. Said the information chief in an interview with a Toronto *Globe and Mail* writer: "We will get the treasures back, you may be sure of that . . . Can we help it if a gangster can become a premier of one of your provinces?" (Part of the collection was deposited in a Quebec convent).

External Affairs Minister "Mike" Pearson at Lake Success last week invited Poland to take the matter to the Canadian Courts.

■ An editorial in **Lord Beaverbrook's** pro-Commonwealth London *Daily Express* says Anglo-Canadian relations are not as good "as they ought to be" and may get worse instead of better. Sir Harry Gilping, leader of a British trade mission to Canada had said that Food Minister John Strachey's attitude to Canada was "as cold as a prairie winter" but the *Express* said the responsibility lies with the British Government. Noting that £32,000,000 of machinery was exported to India and Pakistan during the first nine months of 1949, and only £3,500,000 to Canada, the *Express* adds: "Surely there is something wrong with this allocation of business".

music

THE BANDURISTS

CAPTURED by the Germans in Kiev, narrowly surviving a bombing in Berlin which cut their hotel in two, waiting years in DP camps, and immigrating singly to America to work in Detroit factories, the Ukrainian State Chorus of Bandurists has reorganized and is now on its first tour of Canada.

Its concert in Toronto at the end of October was such a success, with the streets filled outside with those unable to secure admission, that it is returning immediately, and going on to Montreal and Winnipeg.

This is a remarkable organization, playing an unusual instrument. The bandura is a development of the ancient lyre, and may have up to 48 strings; just as the art of the singers is in the tradition of the medieval minstrels.

THE BANDURA: *Cousin to the lyre.*

The chorus was organized in the Ukraine in 1935, taken to Moscow for a special concert before Stalin and banqueted in the Kremlin. The "honor" fell rather flat, however, as all Ukrainian patriotic songs were forbidden, and Russian songs substituted. By a cynical shift of policy the chorus was sent in 1939, richly costumed, in limousines following the Red Army into Eastern Poland, to sing the old patriotic songs to the Ukrainians being "liberated" there. Now at last it can sing them in freedom to nostalgic compatriots in America.

ON THE TABLES

CONCERTO FOR ORCHESTRA—*Bartok.* One of the last of Bartok's compositions, it has warmth and charm, is in a more mellow vein yet has all the old originality and invention. Performance by the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam (under Eduard von Beinum) is excellent: the tone, especially that of the woodwinds, is gorgeous and the conductor projects the wit and grace of the work in a highly captivating manner. *(London—LLP/5).*

TATIANA'S LETTER SCENE—*Tschaikowsky.* From "Eugen Onegin", some of the composer's most charming

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P9-8

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music, beautifully sung by Ljuba Welitsch, accompanied by the Philharmonia Orchestra under Walter Susskind. Quality of recording is excellent although soloist suffers from a too-prominent accompaniment. *(Columbia—J112.)*

SYMPHONY NO. 88 IN G MAJOR—*Haydn.* The Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy gives a spirited crisp version of the Haydn favorite; marred only by a too-sentimental, somewhat turgid interpretation of the second movement which sits like a lump of dough in an otherwise well-leavened set. *(Columbia—D241.)*

CHOPIN MAZURKAS—*Maryla Jonas, Pianist.* Nine of them by the South American pianist. Miss Jonas undoubtedly has a masterful approach but somewhere around the fifth side you may become chilled by a monotonous, even rather dull similarity. *(Columbia—D238.)*

CHOPIN—*Selections by Georgy Sandor, Pianist.* In contrast to Miss Jonas on D238, Mr. Sandor is much more satisfying, due in part to a wiser more varied choice of compositions and in part to a much more imaginative approach to the subject. Album includes "Fantasie in F Minor," "Fantasy Impromptu in C-sharp Minor" and "Barcarolle in F-sharp Major." *(Columbia—D249.)*

AN OPERATIC RECITAL—*by Dusan Georgevic, Tenor.* Six of most people's favorite arias on a 10-inch long-playing record. Each sung in the original tongue; includes "Serenata" from *Pagliacci,* and "Le Reve" from *Manon.* Uneven, although Georgevic has good voice and sings with considerable sensitivity. *(London—LPS/79.)*

FAUST — BALLET MUSIC — *Gounod.* The City of Birmingham Orchestra conducted by George Weldon hard at work on a prom-concert perennial. About all you can do with it now is to keep it going and to keep the recording up to par which is what has been done here. *(Columbia—J107.)*

CHOPIN—*Andre Kostelanetz and Orchestra.* Chopin, if not made easy, at least made ordinary. Though M. Chopin's ghost stalks determinedly across the landscape on this, the 100th anniversary of his death, Mr. Kostelanetz and his ensemble are just the people to exorcise it. *(Columbia—D246.)*

POPULAR

D245—Mary Martin sings some of the more sophisticated numbers from Broadway shows of the Thirties in an excellent cutting by Columbia. Fresh arrangements of such tunes as "A Foggy Day" from *Damsel in Distress,* "My Little Valentine" from *Babes in Arms,* using a deal of harp and flute give Miss Martin a chance to display her warmer tones. Orchestra under Lehman Engel.

D243—Rise Stevens and eight discs of the popularized classics: "Tonight We Love", "Our Love" and "Moon Love" from Tschaikowsky; "Full Moon and Empty Arms" from Rachmaninoff; "As Years Go By" from Brahms; "Since First I Met Thee" of Rubinstein, and so on. Well enough performed and sung but it's hard to imagine how these things can be put on their feet. Someone might try singing them backwards. *(Columbia.)*

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radio and television

THE DICKENS YOU HEAR

THE PRESENT generation of readers are not the Dickens-fans their parents were. They followed the vicissitudes of Little Nell and Little Dorrit as avidly as their children now pursue the adventures of Aunt Lucy and John's Other Wife. The CBC, however—apparently convinced that Mr. Dickens was as good a tears-and-laughter artist as any modern soap-scripter—has indulged in a series of

—John Steele

ADAPTATION: *Tweed's usual skill.*

dramatizations which may well lead the way to a genuine Dickens-revival among younger radio-listeners.

Last year it was "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club", adapted by Tommy Tweed and produced by Andrew Allan, with music by Lucio Agostini. This year it is stronger meat: the savage-sentimental "Nicholas Nickleby", with Tweed, Allan and Agostini doing their customary jobs, with their customary skill, and an even larger and more impressive cast than last year.

Mavor Moore, who portrayed lovable, laughable Mr. Pickwick, now portrays the vicious, sadistic schoolmaster, Wackford Squeers—and does it with equal brilliance. William Needles reads the title role with an abundance of charm and sensibility; Bud Knapp and Alice Hill play Charles Dickens and his wife, who act as narrators and tie the episodes together.

"Nickleby" has pretty much the same faults as "Pickwick": a good deal of over-ripe characterization, a certain lack of dramatic continuity and a lot of over-satirical incidental music that interrupts the episodes instead of tying them together. On the other hand, it has all the virtues of its predecessor: expert, intelligent direction, some sensationally good acting (and almost no inferior acting) and, best of all, the living, breathing, raging, pitying, shocking spirit of the world's greatest sentimental novelist.

Dominion Network: on Mondays, 8:00 p.m. EST.

SONG CONTEST

Innumerable requests from broadcasting organizations of foreign countries for original Canadian songs has led the CBC International Service to sponsor a song-writing contest. Prizes totalling $2,500 will be awarded to the composers of the ten best songs submitted.

The conditions of entry are marvellously liberal: all Canadian composers, recognized or not, are eligible; the lyrics must be taken from the works of Canadian poets but the subject-matter need not be too full of typically Canadian "local color" provided the poems have artistic merit; songs may be serious, popular or ballad-style, scored for solo voice or ensemble; accompaniments may be for piano, piano and instrumental obbligato, small string group (up to 16) or small mixed instrumental group (up to 20). Seven minutes is the maximum length for solos, twelve minutes for choral settings.

A prize of $250 for each of the ten best songs will cover first-performance rights for the CBC; all other rights will revert to the composer after one performance. Manuscripts must be postmarked not later than January 6, 1950, and must be accompanied by an entry form obtainable from the CBC International Service, P. O. Box 189, Station "H", Montreal.

FROM WHENCE, TV?

The CBC's much criticized and much discussed television policy has had another firecracker exploded under its tail. Andrew McLellan, Director of Television at Toronto's Academy of Radio Arts, blasted the Corporation in a recent speech for its insistence on using American rather than British TV equipment.

According to McLellan, the advantages of having parts and technical assistance immediately at hand would be more than compensated for by the superior quality of the British products. He stated that Britain's two foremost manufacturers were "willing to establish complete engineering and maintenance facilities in this country just as soon as they realize that there is a market for equipment over here." He predicted that the demand for TV transmission equipment in the U.S. would shortly exceed the supply and Canadian licensees may have to wait in line for supplies.

"Such a solution," he declared, "could prove to be a golden opportunity for British manufacturers. At the same time it would provide a practical means for Britain to obtain those much sought-after dollars she so desperately needs—I believe it could mean as much as $50,000,000 worth. Even in Canada the purchase of British television equipment could mean at least two million in dollar-reserves . . . Surely we can inherit more than just an attitude of mind from England's many years of experience in the science and art of sight-and-sound broadcasting."

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art

MEDALS TO MURALS

NO ARTIST provokes Canadian gallery-goers more than 49-year-old Scottish-born Charles Comfort . . . "Superb craftsmanship" . . . "Technique without feeling" . . . "One of the most intelligent painters in the country" . . . "His variety bothers me" . . . Such were the varied comments heard at the opening of a recent Toronto exhibition of his paintings.

Most laymen prefer artists who can be readily labelled as a member of one set school or another. However, Comfort's art disconcertingly defies such simple classification. He is neither a "popular painter" of detailed realism nor an irresponsible type of experimentalist. A model of moderation himself, this scholarly artist is not bothered that the aesthetic virtue of variety often appears as a vice in laymen's eyes. His confidence rests on solid achievement ranging from tiny medallions to 27-foot murals.

Born in Davidson's Mains, "within sight of the Firth of Forth", blue-eyed quiet-spoken Charles Comfort was always precocious at art. At the age of eight, he received the first of many awards by winning a first prize for "drawing and brushwork" and he continued his boyhood sketching after the family came to Canada in 1912. Around Winnipeg, his drawings of Fort Garry and the Red River Valley soon brought him to the notice of local

IN 1927, *Comfort was already reaching beyond realism in "Louise". . .*

artists. At 16, he was employed in a commercial art studio drawing "just about everything" for mail order catalogues. During the evenings he studied at the Winnipeg School of Art.

"The turning point in my career as an artist", recalls Comfort, "came in 1919 when I visited Toronto and saw the historic first exhibition of the Group of Seven. I returned to Winnipeg determined to develop the creative side of my talent." That development was nourished by two terms at New York's Art Students' League.

In 1925 Comfort moved to Toronto and for 12 years divided his time between commercial design and creation of the crisply contoured forms which marked his dramatic compositions on canvas. The sombre Lake Superior series and the lyrical Tadoussac group

—John Steele

ECLECTIC *painter: Charles Comfort.*

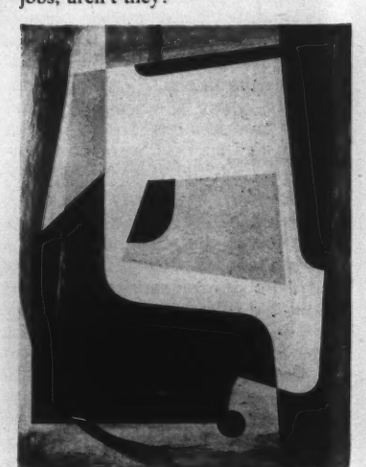
painted during this period brought his work wide attention. In 1933, he became a charter member of the Canadian Group of Painters and in 1936 was elected to the RCA.

"Groups," believes Comfort, "are no guarantee of a high standard in art, but I do feel that they help to raise the standard of craftsmanship. Anyway, artists are social beings and like to congregate together like members of any other profession."

Comfort's interest in the artist's relation to society goes deeper than the conversational level. In 1938 he chose to accept a teaching post with the University of Toronto rather than pursue a lucrative commercial art career in New York.

Early in 1943, Comfort left his teaching post to serve overseas as a senior Official War Artist for the Army. During that period, he painted some of his most effective pictorial reports. Upon his return to civilian life, he resumed his University post which he still holds.

During his recent exhibition at Toronto's Eaton Galleries, a matronly lady asked him whether he preferred teaching or painting. "I like them both about equally," replied Comfort happily, "after all they're both creative jobs, aren't they?"



—Commercial

TO 1949, *when "Thrush Song" would defy those who try to classify him.*

travel

THE MEALS AGREE

RECENTLY two newspaper headlines highlighted the tourist-restaurant business.

Said Vancouver: Tasty meals, better hotels, bring tourists. Said Ottawa: Mobile Cooking School would teach caterers to American tourists. And back in September the National President of the Canadian Restaurant Association, G. F. Heckman of Montreal, on a Western-Canada-tour, lamented that Canada's cookery is uninspired; that we have no national dishes to tempt foreigners—"only French-Canadian pea soup is an original dish."

At the Ryerson Institute of Technology, Toronto, Mrs. Gladys Dobson, Director of the Food Service Administration course, told SN that Canada lacks training facilities for people in the food industry and only through training can Canada hope to measure up to tourist demands.

Tourist business is "Big Business" practically all year round in Canada and American tourists especially have discerning palates.

They have excellent restaurants, often tucked away in small out-of-the-way places. They expect the same good food when they cross the border. But so often they find it "uninspiring."

SATURDAY NIGHT consulted a famous American book, "Adventures in Good Eating" by Duncan Hines,—just to see how many Canadian restaurants rated his 1949 seal of approval. From coast to coast, he lists 74, many of which are seasonal, open only for three or four months. Most are in the large cities. Naturally there will be others just as good but which have not been drawn to Mr. Hines's attention.

The first of a series of these Canadian restaurants and dining-rooms which are thus rated "tops" appears herewith.

SOOKE HARBOUR HOUSE at Whiffin Spit Beach, Sooke, BC: Only 24 miles SW of Victoria, this white frame lodge commands a panoramic view of the white-capped peaks of the Olympic Mountains and the waters of the Straits of Juan de Fuca. The huge granite fireplace can accommodate logs from BC's famous forests. Guest book comments include: Senator Blais, "Cuisine excellente, propreté inoubliable"; C. H. Buford, President of the Milwaukee Railroad, and Mrs. Buford, "Most delicious meal, such as you can get nowhere else"; Hon. Charles Dunning, "The meals agree with the surroundings".

Says Madame Jeles Lavertu, proprietress and "Cheferette" of Sooke House, "Our lemon pie is the food most asked for" and sends recipe, complete with French pastry mention, forthwith.

(By the way Whiffin Spit is a sand bar named after a John Whiffin, one time Paymaster-General of the British navy.)

CAFE HENRY BURGER: In Hull, Quebec, just across the river from Ottawa this French restaurant is famous for its sole Anglaise "Tante Marie" and its Poulet en Cocotte "Café Henry". The Café is actually a light brown brick house with surrounding lawn and flower garden. Inside the decorations are plain, more in the European than Canadian manner.

Famous people who have enjoyed Proprietress Madame Henry Burger's hospitality include: Lord and Lady Willingdon, the Grande Duchesse de Luxembourg, Queen Juliana, Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner, Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec, Hon. George Drew, General Crerar, the famous French architect Greber, Karsh, tenor Jan

—Edward Goodall

GOOD FOOD: *at Sooke House, BC.*

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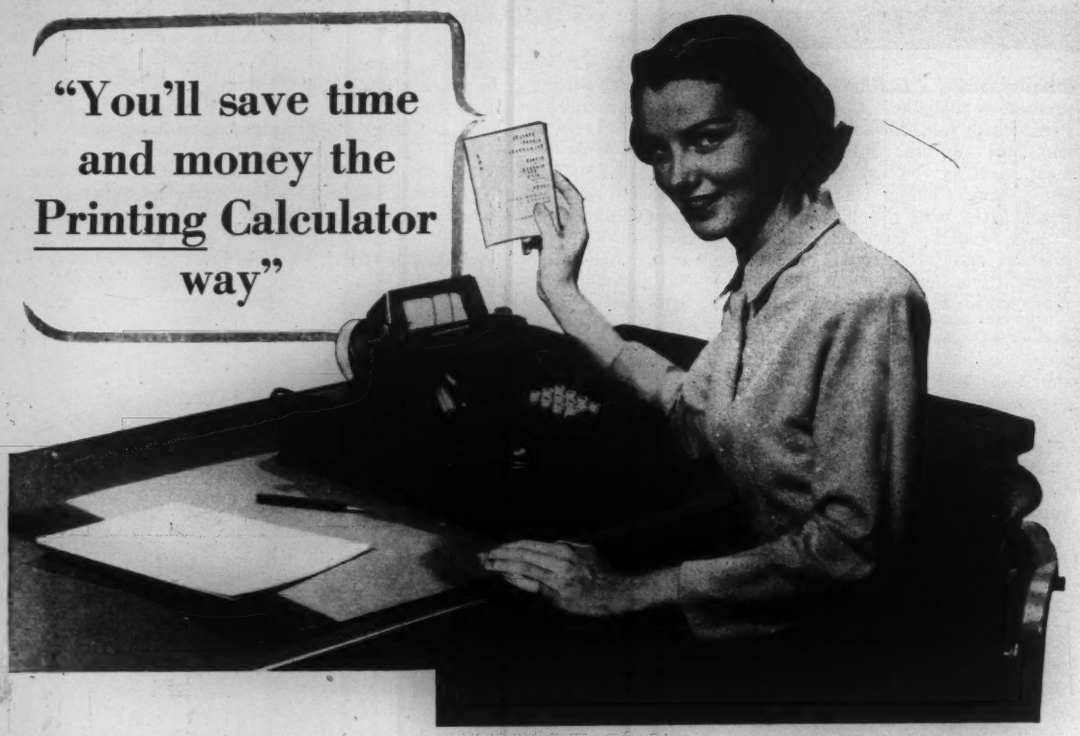

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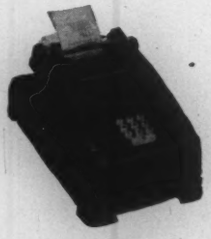

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—Malak

CHEF *Rudolphe Dosegar: At the Café Henry Burger he reigns supreme.*

Peerce, Anna Neagle, Dana Andrews, Maurice Chevalier and of course ambassadors and the diplomatic corps.

PALLISER HOTEL: Calgary millionaires, local society and tourists make this Hotel Calgary's centre. The main dining-room is used for larger functions naturally; most people use the Oak Room and the Coffee Shop. Daily Chef Adolph Haenni and Maitre d'Hotel Joe Zanichelli serve buffet luncheon in the Sun Room for the Calgary Petroleum Club.

Two features of the Hotel are Chef Haenni's Wild Ducks Alberta Style, with baked wild rice, and Baked Lobster and Crabmeat in Shell St. Jacques. Both very, very tasty.

—Rosettis, Calgary

BUFFET *lunch: Chef Adolph Haenni and Maitre d'Hotel Joe Zanichelli.*

■ In a new bid to improve the present trans-Atlantic service, CPS officials have announced that the Empress of Scotland will go into service between Greenock, Liverpool and Quebec City next May.

The flagship of the company's pre-war fleet, the 26,000 ton liner has been completely refitted. When back in "civvies" she will be able to carry 663 passengers, instead of 1,115 as she could during her many war-time voyages.

TO KEEP IN STEP WITH THE MARCH OF EVENTS

Read—SATURDAY NIGHT—*every week*

— THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE THAT KEEPS YOU INFORMED ON IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

press

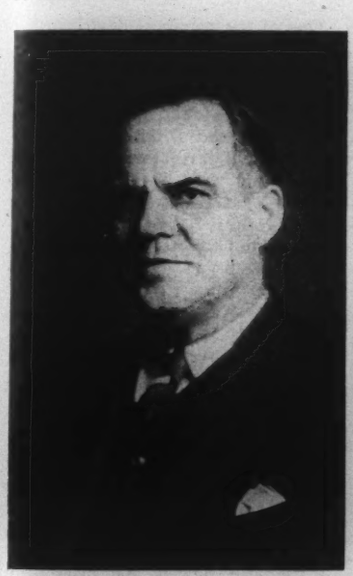
SANE AND FEARLESS

IN THE death of Ranald Angus Jeffery, for thirty years editor and publisher of the *Arnprior Chronicle*, the Ottawa Valley and Canadian journalism lost one of their most colorful writers. He was 72.

Retiring as editor and publisher of the *Chronicle* in November, 1929, Jeffery served the *Ottawa Citizen* as its chief district correspondent until 1940. For the *Citizen* he wrote a Saturday column, "Rambling Reflections", and a column called "Outstanding Personalities".

Later, he was Arnprior correspondent for both the *Ottawa Journal* and the *Citizen*, until early this year. He sometimes had difficulty in satisfying demands for priority in news stories with two "masters" to serve. On routine stories he sent the same report to both papers.

The *Journal* reporter covering Jeffery's funeral at Arnprior found his exclusive story had been sent in duplicate to the *Citizen*. The operator had been so in the habit of following this practice that he assumed—when no *Citizen* reporter was in the telegraph office—that the same should be done in this case.



HE WROTE *enough to fill a book.*

An old time newspaperman with a prodigious fund of information on Ottawa Valley history and personalities, Jeffery found it difficult to follow the modern, objective style of news writing.

When a *Journal* editor tried to educate him to a terser style of news writing, he replied: "Frankly, I rather enjoy your suggestions, or rather your viewpoint, on this complex problem on the methods to be employed in gathering and preparing the news. I am willing to discuss the matter in this manner from time to time, as long as it is strictly non-controversial."

Once on a subject, Jeffery kept turning out so much copy that news editors wondered when he would stop. He wrote enough to fill a book on MacNab township, near Arnprior, where the celebrated Chief MacNab reigned as a sort of feudal lord between 1823 and 1843.

One of his articles began: "In MacNab township's formative days the firing of a musket was the signal customarily used to alarm the neighbors when some danger threatened the forest-girt settlement. It was oftimes a dreaded tocsin." Most of these articles were based on old records unearthed at Stewartville, which came to life with the new hydro development there. His copy was written without regard for typographical break-up, in solid paragraphs.

As publisher of the *Chronicle*, Jeffery was noted as a champion of worthy causes and for the sanity and fearlessness of his editorials. He threw himself into municipal activities and held every office from councillor to reeve. He served as President of Arnprior Board of Trade, was Chairman for two years of Arnprior Hydro Commission, and for three years was a member of the Ontario Parole Board.

NEWSPAPER BY RADIO

THE FACSIMILE PROCESS, by which a "printed" newspaper may be delivered into the home without the use of printing machinery and carrier-boy service, is awaiting public acceptance. Discovered over 40 years ago, and given a great impetus by the wartime demand for quick, accurate communication in large volume, it will revolutionize present newspaper publishing.

The Royal Commission on Arts, Letters, and Sciences was presented with a brief last week from the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association, which asked for development of facsimile under an independent board responsible directly to Parliament. The publishers feel that if CBC censorship rules and regulations were applied to facsimile, they would "destroy the independence of the press." Since the new process will utilize radio, the CBC will presumably be in a position of absolute control.

Exclusive rights to the Hogan process of facsimile in Canada are owned by *The Globe and Mail*. With the advent of FM transmission in radio, it is now practicable on a commercial scale.

Nothing was said about what will happen to the carrier-boys.

DURING the western tour, the Massey Commission heard protests against dual control of newspaper publishing and radio broadcasting from a monopoly point of view.

Gordon S. Henry, President of the Central Alberta Broadcasting Company Ltd., owners of Radio Station CKRD at Red Deer, said that dual control leads to monopoly and centralization of power, restricts competition between the two fields in advertising and prompt news coverage, and is a threat to freedom of expression and communication.

This was not the first time Henry had criticized radio and newspaper links. Last year he presented a similar argument to the CBC board of governors.

HEALTH SPOT SHOES ● HEALTH SPOT SHOES ● HEALTH SPOT SHOES ●

religion

CONTROVERSY

CONTROVERSY has arisen over the granting of divorces by Roman Catholic judges. Some judges have been outspoken enough to say that their first obligation was to the laws of the country. The controversy arose following an address by the Pope in which he warned Catholic judges to beware of granting divorces which would break up marriages "valid before God and the Church".

Church officials have hastened to explain that the Pontiff does not intend to put a ban on Catholic judges granting divorces. It is a practice to be avoided. They say the Pope meant his words to be taken as guidance rather than as a statement which would carry the weight of Catholic law.

A spokesman for Msgr. Ildebrando Antoniutti, the Apostolic Delegate to Canada, says Catholic judges must act in accordance with the laws of the church and "their own conscience" when hearing divorce cases. He made a distinction between marriages of non-Catholics and Catholics. Such a marriage in the eyes of the church is simply a civil contract and in granting a divorce the judge would simply be dissolving the contract. If two Roman Catholics are involved—that is different. "A judge should remember that the church does not tolerate such action and it should be explained to the couple that the divorce means they may separate but may not remarry."

JEREMIAD

THE NOVEMBER meeting of the United Church of Canada's Ottawa Presbytery came to a slow boil, finally seethed over on the question of bingos and lotteries. Said one member "Bingo is the kindergarten of gambling, appealing to four-year-old children. The scandal and disgrace is that churches have been allowed to run bingos."

It was a day of pointing fingers. The Lions' Clubs, Rotary Clubs, CBC (although the CBC has a regulation prohibiting lotteries on the air), breweries and Premier Duplessis all came in for their share of criticism.

The Presbytery condemned the proposal of the Province of Quebec to operate hospital sweepstakes. But some ministers thought that Ontario should be condemned first "before criticism is fired at another province." One minister reported he had taken a determined stand against bingo but found himself unpopular with part of his congregation. Another said, "Bingo and games of chance were a determined effort to break down public resistance and to teach youth how to gamble."

One of the members described Rotary Clubs as "one of the chief offenders in teaching the youth of this country to gamble. They claim it is for charity. We as churchmen must educate against them." International Rotary does not favor this alleged form of gambling.

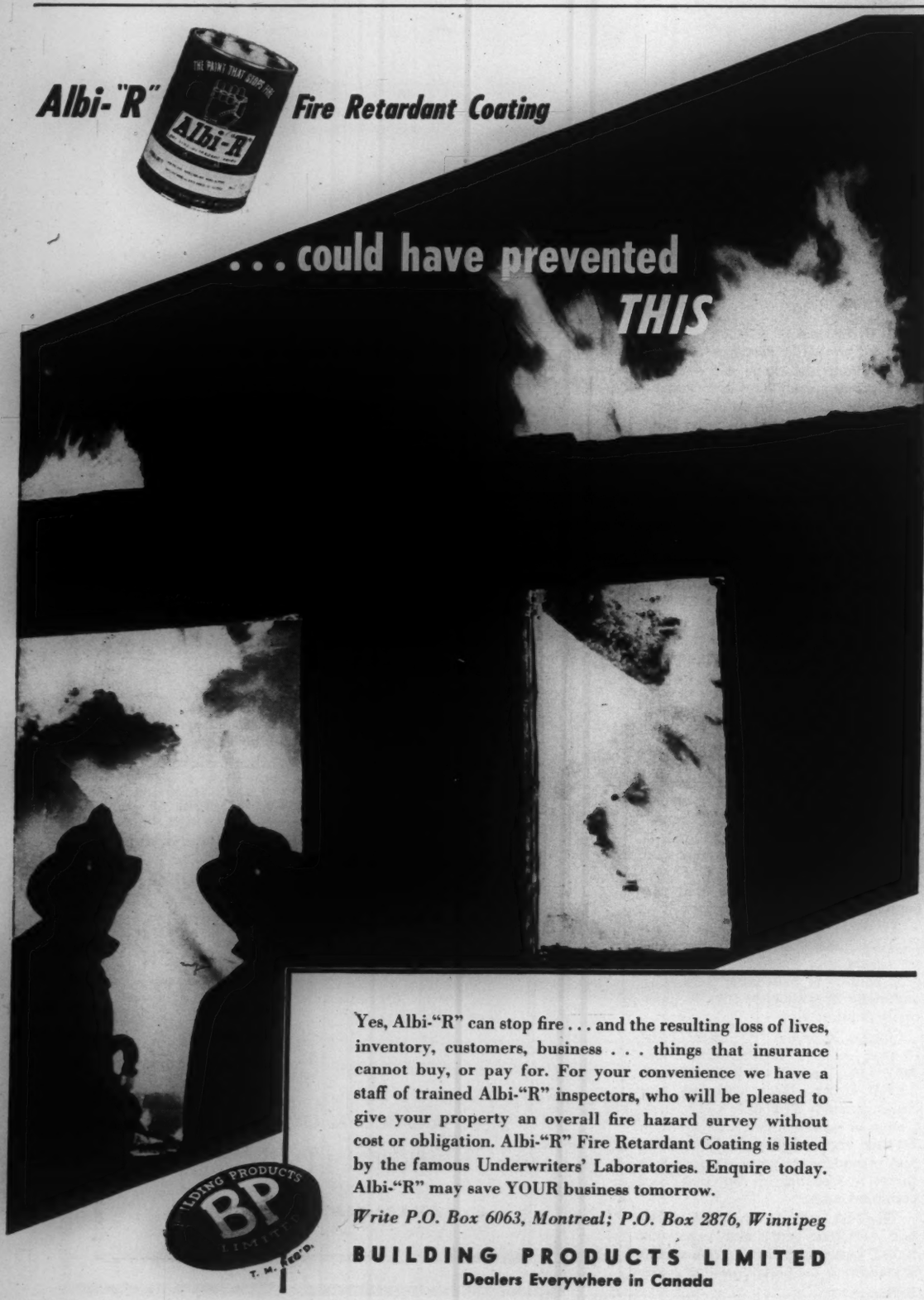
After a heated discussion, the convention endorsed a resolution demanding that the CBC Board of Governors stop radio stations from airing bingos. One of the Ottawa radio stations had already gone ahead with plans to cooperate with the local Lions' Club to broadcast a weekly bingo. But the Board of Governors can only enforce through broadcast regulations the decision of the Ontario Government legal advisers. The first move must come from the Attorney General.

One outspoken member said, "We have made enemies of the breweries; why haven't we got the guts to make enemies of the Lions' Club too, who for the past five or six years have been corrupting the minds of our growing youth with gambling?"

APOCRYPHAL?

SHOLEM ASCH'S recent 436-page novel "Mary" (Allen, $4) will be as popular as "The Nazarene" and "The Apostle". There is little doubt that Asch has a great knowledge of the life, traditions and history of the Jewish race. He was schooled in a Polish village where, as a boy, he was exposed to rabbinical theology.

The story of the life of Christ is told through the life of Mary, called Miriam. Jesus is referred to as Yeshua. These Hebrew names are startling but repetition makes for familiarity. Miriam is a normal, quiet girl of Nazareth who goes about her appointed tasks with a light heart. It is her hope, like every other daughter of Israel, that some day she will bear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SHOLEM ASCH: *It might have been.*

the child who will be the King. Her hope is turned into reality on the arrival of the angel in an unearthly light who tells her she is to have a son conceived by the Holy Spirit.

The childhood of the boy is told as anyone would write of the daily happenings between mother and young son. The familiar passages of the Bible are skipped leaving the author free to call upon his imagination. The author himself says, "this is how it might have been."

Jewish readers will applaud the book for its interesting reporting of the life of a Jewish family. Roman Catholics will read it with tongue in cheek. Protestants will have another look at their Bible.

COMMON CAUSE

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., which has always prided itself on its community efforts, claims the first joint YM-YWCA in Canada and the first Boy Scouts and the first Girl Guides, in North America. Now hospital accommodation is the problem for the area, for the 80,000 people of the community are served by only 187 adult hospital beds. Approved by government and municipal authorities are an extension to the St. Catharines General Hospital, and a brand new 125-bed Hôtel Dieu Hospital.

With both a non-denominational hospital and a Roman Catholic-administered hospital building, the community could have been split open in its support on the wedge of religious differences. The Garden City, however, refused to let this happen: Protestants and Catholics serve equally on both the Hôtel Dieu Advisory Board, and on the St. Catharines General Hospital Board of Governors. In fact there are more Protestants than R.C.'s on the Hôtel Dieu Board.

To make the building plans of the two hospitals a reality, $625,000 must be raised by public subscription. For the first time in hospital history in Canada, a joint campaign is being launched—the United Hospitals Campaign. Donors if they desire may designate to which hospital their subscription is to go but most citizens feel that the community need far outshines any dogmatic differences. The new total of 498 hospital beds will stand as a memorial to religious cooperation and understanding.

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GEORGETOWN ONT

Intermission

Gallant Lady's Lame Hen

by J. E. Middleton

"A LAME HEN, you know, just doesn't belong. Her social life is ruined." So declared Cecilia Faraday, sitting on the edge of the concrete water-trough beneath the windmill, awaiting forty head of cattle coming up from the far pasture.

As usual her costume was overalls and a ragged, grey sweater. You don't worry much about the New Look when you are operating a pasture-farm all alone. Of course there is Peavey, whose rheumatism gets no better rapidly if a job of real work impends. Also occasional hired men appear and disappear from time to time, like shooting stars. But mostly Cecilia is alone, observing with sharp and merry eyes the neighbors, the four dogs, the eleven cats and the mass-meeting of chickens.

"FOR two years," she went on, "this hen, a Rhode Island Red, had been one of the Four Hundred. As a pullet she was as other pullets, laying small eggs occasionally, but not taking life and duty seriously. Graduating as a hen, she settled down, in some degree, mothered a large family competently, got fat and laid regularly enough, if the weather was suitable."

"Then, just as she was verging on old age and I was beginning to eye her possibilities at market, as a six-pound boiler, the egg-truck ran over her. I thought she was done for, but she got up protesting, shook off the dust and regarded her right foot with misgiving. It hung loose from the lowest joint. Peavey was for wringing her neck. I disagreed, and operated, fixing the stump with an antiseptic bandage."

"In a few days she was able to rejoin the flock, but not to her advantage. The other hens resented her. They gossipped, saying 'Tut-tut; this will never do; none of our people ever walked like *that!*' Two roosters, with a sense of humor saw her hip-hopping along, cackled with laughter and even brought four or five Club cronies to have a look at her and enjoy the joke. By the way, didn't the gods on Olympus laugh at Vulcan because he was lame?"

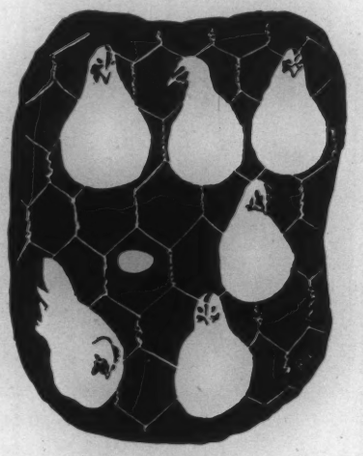
I AGREED, startled at the allusion to mythology, until I remembered that one of the Gallant Lady's brothers, no longer in this world, was an Honor man in Classics.

"Maybe the roosters were godlike," she continued, "but the hens weren't. They didn't laugh; no, sir; they crowded about their lame sister saying 'Disgraceful,' and at last started pecking her."

"I got her out of Society and established her as a hermit in the woodshed. She had plenty to eat and drink and became so completely content that for 150 days, from October to March she laid every day, each egg a Grade A, Large."

I commented, "It just goes to show that humane treatment——"

My solemn judgment was halted in the making. "No, no;" she said "You can't make a general rule. Hens are like people. Every one in the flock is an individual. Some other hen might have died from loneliness. Another might have



gone on hunger-strike. This one happened to have the right temperament to take it easy in spite of a handicap and become a useful citizen. And that reminds me of Fergus Stuart; not with an 'ew', but with a 'u'; the Royal name."

THE cattle had come up and we rose and walked to the house to greet a neighbor who had called with the mail. After the interruption we settled ourselves on the back porch, dispossessing two cats and a collie pup, absorbing comfort on the chair cushions.

"Of course," she resumed, "hens are fairly cooperative. But turkeys resent any courtesy. They don't tell me openly to mind my own business but that is always what the gobbler means, I'm sure. For example, I had two turkey hens for a start; got them on a debt. One laid twenty-four eggs and I set her on all of them in a most comfortable corner of the barn. She wasn't cheerful. I found out later that twenty-four eggs were too many for a setting. She hatched only thirteen. The other found a nest for herself under a tree while the Spring snow was still on the ground and the nights were cold. She laid 19 eggs, and hatched 19, then sneaked away with the family to the woods. She would have stayed there too if she hadn't got hungry. No, you can't do a good turn to a turkey. She considers it a liberty."

I reminded her, "What about Fergus Stuart—with a 'u'?"

"OH YES. Before I went to Ottawa as a church soloist—ages ago —I had charge of a choir in a small town. Singers were hard to get, and not too good when I could get them. One of my men, a moulder in the foundry, brought Fergus to choir-practice and introduced him; a big, bony, handsome Scot. I asked him to sing a scale, and was thrilled. Two full octaves down to low E, and a tone like a 'cello I tried him on sight-reading; he never made a slip. Then he sang 'Lord God of Abraham,' and I was about ready to fall on his neck. He had a voice like Fred Warrington's. I suppose you never heard of Fred. He was before your time."

"Nothing of the sort," I protested. "I heard him sing 'Why Do The Nations' one night in the old Metropolitan Church, and never mind the date."

"All right. For three successive Sundays Fergus woke up our congregation. The next week he was three-parts drunk at choir-practice, over polite, and singing beautifully, but on Saturday night he went to sleep in a muddy ditch before the Queen's Hotel. One of the Church managers saw him there."

"On Sunday morning my man didn't turn up, but the manager did. He told me that I must dismiss Fergus at once. I refused, saying 'If he goes I go too.' The manager went away mumbling. There was a Masonic service that Sunday night and to my surprise Fergus appeared, almost sober, and sang magnificently. There were no more attempts to get rid of him. All the time I was there Fergus stayed, breaking out now and then, but between times doing wonders. He bothered me by disappearing on the night of my Choir Concert, but, oh well, he had a handicap, like my lame hen, and was useful in spite of it."

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

"Satyr" —Rene Pardon, Pa

"SATYR" COIFFURES

"Diana"

"Eros"

GODS AND GODDESSES who dwelt on the Olympian Heights—after a short stop-over in France—inspired these Winter coiffures. Guillaume of Paris makes these legendary creatures come alive under his comb. "Satyrs", as he calls them, give to short hair the plastic quality of sculpture, a demure *diablerie*.

Outstanding characteristic of the new line is the separation of the coiffure into two distinct parts; the back of the head or nape—front of the head or temples.

The nape is stressed. The rounded, slightly swelled contour of the back of the head sweeps down to form one, two or three points, following the natural hair line.

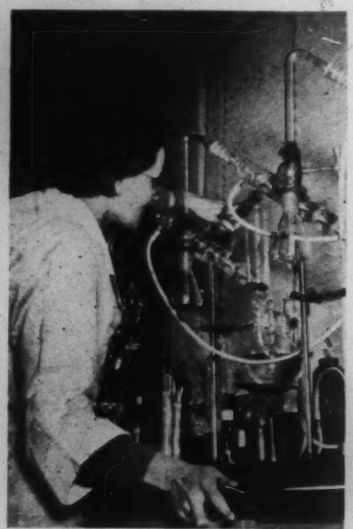
Personality of each coiffure is found in the front, about the temples where a half curl in reversed movement is used.

For the evening Parisiennes wear a bow, made out of hair, placed on top of the head, to give a very feminine touch to the brief hairdo. Twin ornaments are featured, too. These are inclined to be very decorative and follow out the general theme of a balanced head line.

—W. W. Wheeler

CALCIUM *in the milk drunk by this sturdy handsome boy will help build sound teeth and strong straight bones.*

SUNLIGHT *on bare skin is healthful, too, but children don't get enough of it. Most of time they are in clothes.*



COD-LIVER *oil is year-round preventative of rickets. Capsule containers (shown above) make it easy to take.*

Stand-In for Old Sol:

More Rickets Than Meets the Eye!

by Helen Claire Howes

TWENTY-NINE Canadian children died of rickets as recently as 1946, although the cause and cure of the disease have been known for many years.

Rickets is caused by a deficiency of vitamin D, and is cured by a sufficient amount of the vitamin. Only 38 children succumbed in 1944 to poliomyelitis, the cause of which is still obscure.

Not only do children die from rickets in Canada, but many of our school children probably have the disease now, in 1949. Surveys made recently on children of school age in Canada and the United States provide the evidence.

In 1946, almost 1,500 Saskatchewan pupils in 43 schools were examined. Most of these youngsters were from 5 to 11 years old, but others up to 19 were included. Signs of healed rickets were evident in 51 per cent.

In the same year 1,700 children of similar age groups from 16 British Columbia schools were examined. Signs of healed rickets were evident in more than half. Very few of the children in these two studies reported ever having taken fish liver oil or other source of vitamin D.

School children helped to make their own health survey in an Ontario school. Forty-six of 518 showed rachitic bone changes.

Another survey was made in New Brunswick. Of 224 children (aged 6 to 15), over 18 per cent had bone changes due to rickets. A third of them took a vitamin D preparation in emulsion form, but not enough of it.

None of the children in these Canadian surveys was examined by X-ray. The marks of the disease were visible to the naked eye. Other cases would undoubtedly have been revealed by the use of X-ray. It is possible, therefore, that more rickets exists in Canadian school children than even these surveys show!

A group of Baltimore doctors suspected that rickets was not just "a disease of infancy"; they believed, in fact, that it occurred in older children, even in the teen-aged. To test their theories, they conducted post-mortem examinations on the bodies of 230 children, from 2 to 14 years of age, who had died from a variety of diseases—some chronic, some acute, which killed in a couple of weeks' time.

After exhaustive examination, it was proved conclusively that almost half of these children had had rickets. Moreover, its prevalence had continued, with scarcely diminished frequency, up to the fourteenth year. These children had looked normal; they did not have the bowed legs, knock knees, pointed chest, bulging forehead or thick wrists of the frankly rachitic child. But rickets had been present none-the-less.

Now although 41 per cent of the group dying from *chronic* illness also had rickets, 67 per cent who died from some *acute* condition had been rachitic too. Children with rickets apparently contract infectious diseases more easily than do healthy children. Medical opinion seems agreed that vitamin D-deficient children are more liable to develop colds, bronchitis, and broncho-pneumonia. They more frequently have stomach upsets, diarrhoea, and constipation.

Indeed, doctors have stated that small doses of vitamin D will assist the individual to resist infection. (Vitamin A, also in fish oils, is often referred to as the anti-infective vitamin. It maintains the surface tissues of the body in sound condition so that harmful bacteria are not able to penetrate.)

Fish Oil in Diet

Every modern mother knows that her baby must have plenty of sunshine because, somehow, it produces vitamin D, and he must have some kind of fish oil in his diet, whether breast or bottle-fed. The reason for these "musts" is not so well known, and consequently the essential nature and length of time they must be observed are not clearly understood.

Vitamin D, whether provided through sunlight on bare skin, or in the food, will prevent rickets (if given in sufficient quantity), and is necessary for the formation of normal bone and tooth structure. The individual grows until his body assumes adult proportions; he is developing teeth until he cuts his wisdom teeth. For such growth, the system must have vitamin D as well as minerals.

If he drinks adequate amounts of milk, he will be well supplied with calcium and phosphorus, but the two minerals *alone* are of little value. Vitamin D regulates their absorption from the intestinal tract, and makes it possible for the body to utilize them in forming bone. The vitamin also regulates the amount of calcium constantly present in the blood and other tissues—a very important function.

There are many forms of vitamin D; the two important for this discussion are vitamin D_2 (called calciferol), and vitamin D_3. Calciferol is produced by irradiation with ultraviolet light of ergosterol, a chemical compound of vegetable origin. Vitamin D_3 is produced by the irradiation of a similar substance named 7-dehydro-cholestrol, found in animal fats. It is present in human skin, and in fur and feathers.

It is on this substance that the ultraviolet rays of the sun act to produce vitamin D_3 in the bodies of animals and man—and babies.

Vitamin D_3 is preferred by many physicians for their small patients. Although the evidence is not final on this point, fish liver oils seem slightly better than calciferol (or viosterol, the oily solution of D_2) for children. Fish liver oils, of course, also contain vitamin A in abundance.

The most abundant source of vitamin D_3 is cod liver oil. Actually, some other fish livers contain more of the vitamin than the cod, but codfish are more easily caught! Vitamin D_3 is also found in milk and butter (when the cows are out on pasture), and in egg yolk (when the chickens run in the sun).

There are probably infinitesimal amounts of vitamin D in these foods in the winter but, even at their highest peak, the amounts are negligible.

Recalling the fish liver oils of their day, some mothers feel very squeamish about giving it to their babies. They argue, "Can't Sonny get enough vitamin D from the sun? He's out every day." How much *direct* sunlight does any child actually get on his *bare* skin? (Vitamin D is something that he needs every day in the year. While he can store it in the fat tissues of his body, he must receive a sufficient number of units to provide an adequate amount daily.)

Only for very short periods during the summer are very small children able to lie in the sun naked. During the long Canadian winter, sunlight of dubious quality reaches only the face.

Meagre Sunlight

Nature's most direct method of providing vitamin D cannot therefore be depended upon in the temperate zone. On the West Coast of the United States almost 1,000 children, five years of age, were examined in two cities, one of which has a high percentage of sunny days. The other city has much cloudy weather. Ninety per cent of all the children had rickets. The incidence was nearly as great in sunny San Diego as in cloudy Portland.

If sunshine will not protect children from rickets in California, what can be expected in Canada?

The only safe method, therefore, of protecting growing children against rickets, and of promoting the growth of sturdy bone structure, is by giving sufficient vitamin D, regularly, throughout the year.

A century ago, the only method of extracting the oil was to let the livers rot in the sun; the rancid oil dripped down into containers below. Indeed, the nauseating taste and odor were thought to impart some curative quality to the oil, for when the product was scarce, substitutes containing rotten herring appeared on the market! Knowing nothing of vitamin content,

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HELEN CLAIRE HOWES, a Montrealer, is one of the few Canadian writers who specialize in medical articles. She is well known to S.N. readers.

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racketeers (or shall we say "ricketeers"?) made an effort to duplicate the smell and taste of the oils then available.

The bad taste is a thing of the past. Modern fleets include steam trawlers that extract and seal the oil in airtight containers immediately the nets are hauled in. It is fresh and sweet, its vitamin D potency undiminished by exposure.

The requirements of an infant or child are from 400 to 800 units daily. A prominent pediatrician in the United States advocates 800 units daily for children in their early teens, and 1,000 units daily for adolescents. Some nutritionists believe the adult to need the amount recommended for the growing child.

Growing Child

Rickety children require at least 5000 units daily, while a high dosage is also necessary in such conditions as coeliac disease. All such children, of course, will be under the care of a pediatrician who will prescribe the amount of vitamin D the condition indicates. Physicians have warned that all sick children should be suspected of being deficient in vitamin D, and

COD *abundant Vitamin D Source.*

protected accordingly against such a possibility.

It has been known for many years that vitamin D (with the calcium and phosphorus in the diet) is absolutely necessary for the growing child. It prevents rickets with its crippling deformities, and probably reduces susceptibility to infection.

Clear sunshine on the body does provide vitamin D, but Canada has a very short season when infants can lie in the sun unclothed. Custom precludes nakedness at any other age. In one province even the signboard babies must wear pinneys!

The quantities of vitamin D in our staple foods are negligible.

Surveys made in the United States and Canada over the last five years reveal an alarming incidence of rickets in children of school age, including adolescents.

Sufficient vitamin D, given regularly throughout the growing years, will protect the child from this insidious, and often hidden, disease. There may be rickety children in Canadian schools today. There need be none in the schools of tomorrow. This is the best example of preventive medicine.

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by Elizabeth Arden

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Personalities:

Canada's First Lady of Fashion

by Rica McLean Farquharson

A SOPHISTICATE, hair greying, eyes pastel-flecked, skin blending like a modern *décor*, is Doreen Moon Day. Promotion and Fashion Director of the T. Eaton Company, Montreal, she is increasingly in demand as a platform-radio stylist.

Mrs. Day, tops in the dizzy out-of-this-world of Fashion, talks her way all over the continent. She has been introduced as "the woman who has done more to promote Canadian fashions than anybody else." Her performances are authentic because she has confidence in Canadian fashions and Canadian women—and knows both subjects intimately.

For all of 25 years small, debonair Mrs. Day of discerning eye and quick, warm smile has given debutantes, homemakers, career women, Junior Leaguers and others chit chat, frou frou and shrewd know-how on what to buy, how to wear.

Doreen belongs to an almost non-existent group: commentators with wit, charm and trick of folding audiences into good-natured get-togethers. She fits, too, into the Bea Lillie comedy tradition: sort of thing middle-aged Canadian women often do well in private or public life: delicate, elegant, refined but knowing: Canadian repression playing tricks.

Mrs. Day loves every audience, every performance. She is credited with putting on some of her best shows for the Press—who may have keener appreciation of top-drawer ad libbing.

Blasé New York audiences, too, thrill to the Canadian commentator. A fashion writer tells it:

"Whenever I hear Mrs. Day speak at New York shows I'm prouder than ever to be associated with her in Canada."

Doreen Moon was born in Toronto. Her father and mother were gracious middle-aged people when she was a pupil at the Model School. She wore her golden hair in pompadour and back spray. At recess she walked about the lawn with friends, arms entwined, school-girl fashion, chatting about a beloved, travelled, married sister. She was a perfect little lady, excitingly knowledgeable.

Later, in middy and bloomers and ballet shoes Doreen attended Havergal Ladies' College. During vacations she visited friends in Montreal; went there to live when she became Mrs. Chester Day during World War 1. She has one daughter Anna Day, employed in a Montreal advertising firm until marriage this year. Mother and daughter share same type brains and beauty. Doreen's husband died a few years after her marriage.

First step towards business success was a job in J. L. Hudson store, Detroit. The merchandise manager urged Mrs. Day to have a fling at their new venture "comparison shopping." It gave her valuable experience. She returned to Toronto as buyer for Eaton's; opened the Ensemble Shop, and rose steadily.

The firm sent Mrs. Day to Montreal. She showed flair in the new Ensemble Shop, was asked to run a Shopping Service. During long hours, hard work, the fashion-alert woman shaped a dream, realized when she headed her own Fashion Bureau.

Soon Doreen was rushing over to Paris, on her way to London, due in New York. "Openings" were exhilarating "musts" to feel the pulse of

AN OFFICE *with "face powder" walls is fashion headquarters for Doreen Day.*

Style. Between flittings were Eaton fashion shows, managing the Bureau. She was becoming recognized as a leader.

After Doreen's marriage to Peter Troup, who died last year, there was a slight break in her fashion career. She travelled to the North country with her husband, busy in aviation, although there were some trips to Europe; clothes to bring back; fun stepping off a wilderness plane wearing a brand-new Schiaparelli suit.

Back from Noranda Doreen plunged again into fashionist work. War brought changes. There were no more lavish shows; just informal style promenades so employees would know conservation trends, shows for women's clubs with carefully-planned advice on making a dollar do the work of two.

Canada's Navy borrowed Doreen to assist in designing WRCNS uniforms. Other war-time projects included Victory Loan, rally speaking.

Growth of Montreal as a style centre thrills Mrs. Day: "The Canadian manufacturers have done a magnificent job. Canadian fashions in certain types of clothes, such as ski-wear, can definitely set a fashion trend for Canada."

Canada's Styles

Mrs. Day now surveys the developing Montreal scene from new offices on the fifth floor of the T. Eaton Company. The Fashion Bureau, next door to the Bridal Consultant Bureau which she supervises, has face-powder walls, Venetian blinds, photographs, feminine knick-knacks.

While giving credit to ingenuity of Canadian styles, Doreen Day feels their greatest function lies in adaptability to Canadian living; "proven of greater sales value and importance than originality will ever be."

Canadian workmanship, says the Fashion Director, is becoming increasingly important and desirable as we slowly absorb skilled labor coming to us from the Old World.

According to Mrs. Day, Canadian women are definitely style-conscious. Each community has its "they"—recognized smart leaders in Fashion—stressing clothes suited to their community:

"We look to the West coast for selection of town and country clothes.

"We think a metropolis like Toronto turns out women correctly in daytime clothes to equal any centre.

"Montreal's night life makes it perhaps excel in the soigné fashion."

Dogs are Doreen's hobby, wire-haireds and poodles with such names as Mr. Pepys, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jet.

Mrs. Day is first Vice-President SPCA, Director Advertising and Sales Executive Club, was a Director-member in the Junior League of Montreal, member U.S. Fashion Group, Ladies' Kennel Club, on Women's Auxiliary Children's Memorial Hospital.

Mrs. Day has had no lessons in elocution or public speaking. She thinks people sometimes like to laugh *at* you as well as with you. Perhaps that is one reason fashion and talking have turned her into *An Inspiration* for budding fashion career women.

Forsyth — Canada's leading Stylists

Look at your Forsyth Shirt. Note the hundreds of tiny stitches sewn with patient care.

Those hundreds of tiny, precision-spaced stitches are responsible for the ever-smooth front that never wrinkles, gapes or bulges, the smart, strongly sewn "Taper-curved" collars, the fray-resisting cuffs, the master seams that never rip or ravel.

This is the Seamstress with touch so fine,
Who makes the stitches superfine
That make Forsyth beyond compare
In workmanship and lasting wear!

Yes, Forsyth style leadership in men's wear consists of many things to make you proud to wear a Forsyth Shirt . . . fine tailoring . . . color-fast, shrink-tested fabrics . . . generous cutting . . . advanced designing . . . *and custom quality in every garment.*

CANADA'S LEADING STYLISTS

The "Men's Wear" Oscar was awarded to John Forsyth Limited by Men's Wear dealers all over Canada for "the best creative styling job in the men's furnishing field".

Forsyth

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WAX BEANS

Young, tender, golden wax beans picked and packed while still dew-sprinkled and garden-fresh . . . that's Blue and Gold Brand Wax Beans. These carefully selected morsels of goodness, crisp and flavourful, will add zest to any meal. Buy several cans today – then treat your family to Blue and Gold Brand Wax Beans tonight!

NEW PACK . . . NEW CAN SIZE! The new, 1949 pack of delicious Blue and Gold Brand Wax Beans is sold only in the more convenient 15 ounce size can. No more waste — no more "left-overs" – just ample for the average size family.

IN THE NEW 15 OZ "NO WASTE" SIZE CAN

FINE FOODS OF CANADA LIMITED, Tecumseh, Ontario
Also packers of GARDEN PATCH BRAND CUT GOLDEN WAX BEANS

CONCERNING FOOD:

Dinner Is Served

CHRISTMAS DINNER is a family affair. But who, in these help-less times, is brave enough to take over the task of preparing dinner for vast numbers of relations?

It can be done if you go cooperative. Let all branches of the family contribute to the dinner — either in food or services. In this way you can keep the home fires burning with little strain on any one. You can allot to each person the thing they do best (but diplomatically!). Some of them will be much better at decorations and cocktail mixing than mashing potatoes. The younger members of the clan (none under eighteen years) can be pressed into waitressing and butling. Husbands (unless they have a flair for cookery) can be put in charge of entertainment, shifting furniture and keeping the fireplaces alight.

Here is a Christmas menu, cooperative style, to serve 14-15 people.

Hors d'oeuvres French style
Roast Turkey,
Celery-Almond Stuffing, Giblet Gravy
Whipped Potatoes, Mashed Turnips
Green Peas and Mushrooms
Christmas Relish Ring Mold
Spiced Peaches
Candied Fruit Cream
with Brandy Sauce
Walnut Cakes
Coffee Salted Almonds

Hors d'oeuvres

The menu eliminates appetizers, soup, fish and other courses, concentrates on what amounts to three courses. The hors d'oeuvres can be served in the living room from a buffet table. Here is the hors d'oeuvres selection:

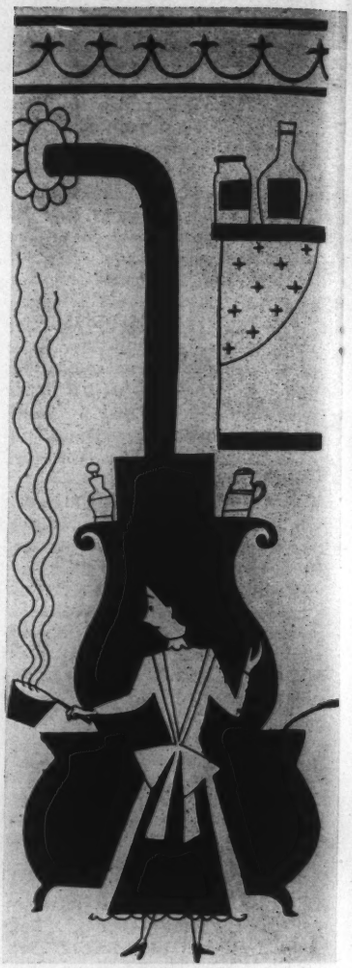
1. Radish roses.
2. Stuffed and black olives.
3. Devilled egg halves.
4. Sardine butter mold. Place it on a large wooden cheese tray surrounded by sliced French bread.
5. Potato salad.
6. Lobster and cooked vegetable salad (in the proportion of 50 per cent lobster and 50 per cent mixed cooked vegetables and mayonnaise.)
7. Anchovy filets alternated with sliced hard cooked eggs and sprinkled with chopped parsley.
8. Green lima bean salad—frozen lima beans used, cooked, cooled and then marinated with French dressing. Sprinkled with chopped parsley and chives.
9. Tongue salad—thin slices of tongue covered with French dressing and chopped parsley.

Sardine Butter Mold

Mash 3 tins sardines and press through sieve. Add an equal amount of soft butter and 1 pkg. (4 oz.) cream cheese. Season with—

1 tbsp. lemon juice
1 tbsp. Worchestershire sauce
1 tbsp. ketchup
Salt and pepper to taste

Blend to a smooth paste. Turn into small bowl and mold and let harden in refrigerator. This will turn out quite easily.



WONDROUS *meals were produced on the old-fashioned range. An illustration from "The Fireside Cook Book" by James A. Beard (Musson, $5), to be reviewed soon in SN.*

The Turkey

Choose a bird weighing about 18 pounds on the basis of allowing ¾ lb. per person drawn weight. This will leave a surplus of about 6 lbs. (raw weight) for further meals. To stuff the bird you will need about 1 cup dressing per pound of turkey. So just double your recipe for celery-sage dressing (SN, Dec. 11, 1948) and add ½ lb. blanched chopped almonds for crunchiness.

Stuff, sew, truss and place the bird on a rack in a shallow roast pan. Drape with a piece of cheesecloth soaked in fat and set aside for roasting the next day. Allow 15 minutes per pound or about 4½ hours for roasting. Allow yourself 30 minutes after it is done to shift it to platter, make gravy, garnish, sharpen carving knife, etc.

The Vegetables

An electric heater greatly improves the texture of both the potatoes and turnips and the turnips are the better for cooking a few potatoes with them. With plenty of butter added and well seasoned with salt and freshly ground pepper, these everyday vegetables achieve top drawer rating. Four cartons of frozen green peas cooked,

and 2 lbs. fresh mushrooms, sliced and sautéed in butter can be combined with minced chives, salt and pepper to produce an elegant third vegetable.

Since nobody really appreciates the traditional steamed pudding after turkey, it does not appear on our menu. We suggest instead quite the most exquisite cold dessert imaginable. Here is the recipe for—

Candied Fruit Cream

5 egg whites (medium size)
¼ cup sifted confectioners' sugar
1 pint whipping cream
5 egg yolks
1 cup sifted confectioners' sugar
2 tbsp. rum or brandy
1 tsp. vanilla
2 tbsp. (2 envelopes) plain gelatine
½ cup cold water
2 cups diced glacéed fruits (cherries, pineapple, citron peel, etc.)
½ cup desiccated cocoanut

Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry, add ¼ cup sugar and beat. Beat cream to consistency of soft custard. Refrigerate both. Beat egg yolks, add the 1 cup sugar, rum or brandy and vanilla. Soften gelatine in cold water for 5 minutes and dissolve over hot water. Add to egg yolk mixture. Fold egg whites, whipped cream, yolks, glacéed fruits and cocoanut all together. Pour into oiled 9" tube pan, or two 1½ quart casserole dishes, and allow to set in refrigerator overnight. Unmold on plate—the fruits will show on the top of the mold. Garnish the base of dessert with whipped cream and cherries. Serve with Brandy Sauce. Serves 14-16.

Brandy Sauce

Part 1:

¼ cup egg whites (about 2)
1 cup granulated sugar
¼ tsp. cream of tartar
3 tbsp. cold water
⅛ tsp. salt
½ tsp. vanilla

Combine all ingredients in top of double boiler and mix thoroughly. Place over boiling water and beat with rotary or electric beater until mixture is thick and fluffy like a 7 minute frosting. (It won't be as stiff or as high in volume as a frosting.) Remove from heat and set aside.

Part 2:

Soften 1 tsp. gelatine in 2 tbsp. cold water. Dissolve over hot water. Add 2 tbsp. brandy (or rum) to this and then add gradually to egg white mixture mixing only until blended. (The brandy must be added with the gelatine, otherwise the whole mixture will separate.) Let stand until cool in refrigerator (1 hour or less). Then whip 1 cup heavy cream until stiff and fold into sauce. Refrigerate, and before serving beat the sauce well.

This can be made the day before. It is very good with steamed fruit puddings or ice cream as well as the Christmas dessert—in fact it is elegant.

Note: Recipes for Christmas Relish Mold, Pickled Peaches and Walnut Cakes will appear in the next issue.

■ Tarragon is probably better known than any other of the herbal vinegars. It may be used for marinating chicken before baking, or to give a sharp, spicy taste to broiled fish.

■ Mixed herbal vinegar is so versatile that it may be used in the place of many of the special vinegars, or as a substitute for plain cider vinegar. On chilled crisp salads, French dressing, made with a mixed herbal vinegar, becomes a memorable part of the meal.

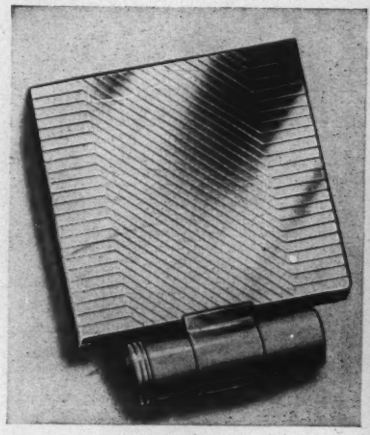
■ Mint vinegar may be used in a variety of foods. Two or three tablespoons on a lamb roast will give it a delicate fragrance when done.

■ Two drops of garlic vinegar give an enticing flavor to apple salad, and a teaspoonful in baked beans is elusive and savory. Many meats, vegetables, sauces, and salads may be improved with a tiny bit of garlic vinegar used sparingly and not too often.

■ Basil vinegar is often added to soups for a faint clovelike flavor when fresh basil leaves are not available. It also gives a lively taste to diced hot beets, hot greens, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, broccoli, and other vegetables.

Beautiful matching Cigarette Case and Compact sets from $7.00 to $65.00

....delightful Christmas gifts for discriminating women



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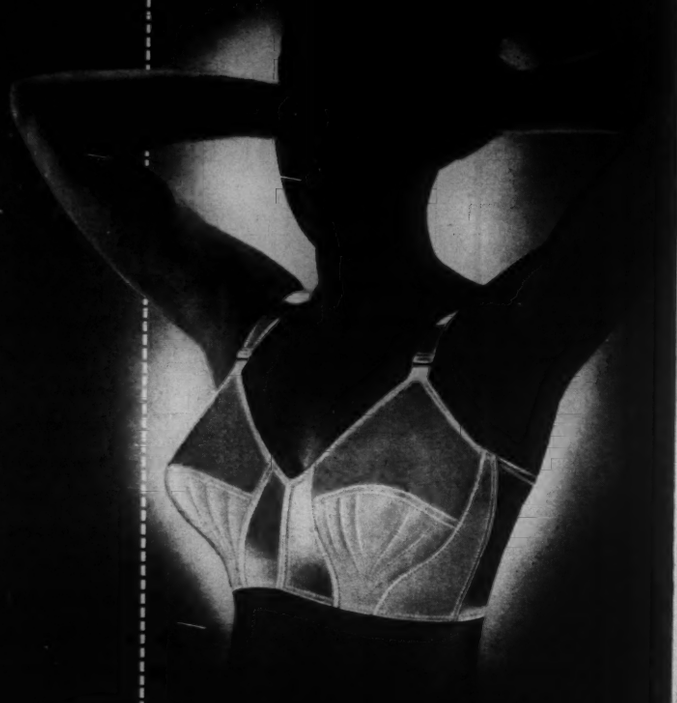

bra by NATURE'S RIVAL*

WITH *you* in mind, Nature's Rival* sculptured this bra (style No. 11-37) to mold, to lift, to *youthify* your silhouette. Made in B and C cup sizes, of stitched satin and nylon net—a firm combination that gives gentle support without binding.

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TWO PUZZLED MEN *met for the first time when Frank Lewis (right), Cross-Word Puzzle Editor of* The Nation *stopped in Toronto to visit Louis Crerar,* SATURDAY NIGHT'S *Cross-Word Editor. Mr. Lewis, with his wife and four children, was on a seven weeks' trip from Washington. The two puzzlers correspond often.*

Brain-Teaser:

Heavens Above!

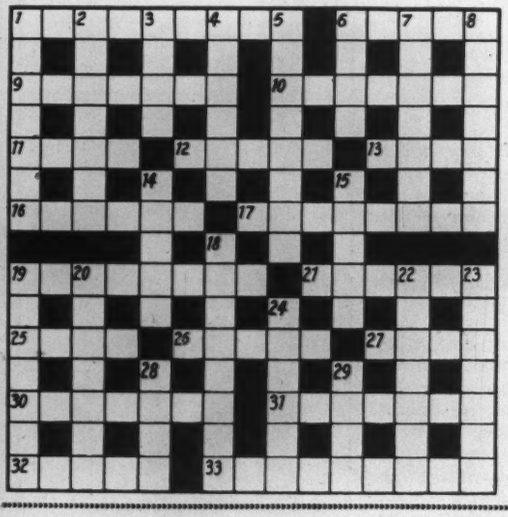
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Scoop in a twinkling. (3, 6)
6. March around for an hour with Spitalny. (5)
9. N + (7)
10. Was Norma a cut-up among stars? (7)
11. There's nothing in 9's head. (4)
12. The greatest of these is 1 across. (5)
13. Never missed in Germany, so to speak. (4)
16. Its influence supposedly causes a saturnine temperament. (6)
17. Cow path? (5, 3)
19. Lost, dear? Steer by this. (8)
21. Liquid viscid unctuous inflammable chemically neutral substance. Hold it! (3-3)
25. Sign of a dread disease. (4)
26. Heavens! See Oliver Twist the villain. (5)
27. 25 nipper. (4)
30. The recipe calls for a foul ram. (7)
31. Light's out above. (7)
32. Storms the slopes. (5)
33. Your future? Horrors! Can you cope with it? (9)

DOWN

1. Their skin makes good slippers. (7)
2. It's not the ark, as there's only 1 gnu, 1 bat and nothing besides. (7)
3. The question to Hamlet was to bear or not to bear them. (4)
4. Star fish? (6)
5. Star in Erin. (8)
6. Having this should make the fat talk! (4)
7. Their job sounds like plain sailing in the 26. (3-4)
8. Some silver, quick! Here comes the messenger! (7)
14. Even The Ram will turn —— up. (5)
15. Reel off a yarn? On the contrary! (5)
18. Hsaw. (8)
19. Devil of a light from this star. (7)
20. Studying ours, you probably look blank, too. (7)
22. A sly cop from Trinidad tells tales in song. (7)
23. Where Butler got rewriting "Erewhon"? (7)
24. A thin overcoat adds polish. (6)
28. There may be some amidst stars unseen. (4)
29. Sort of friends for the mountains. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Misinformation
8. Roadbed
9. Rear end
11. Nora
12. Singleness
14. Cleans
15. Ululates
17. Well held
19. Erupts
23. Spoilsport
24. Reef
26. Epitome
27. Augment
28. Seven years' itch

DOWN

1. Moronic
2. Shad roe
3. Nibs
4. Ordain
5. Marigold
6. Travellers
7. Over eat
10. Discs
13. On the loose
16. Slippery
17. Waste
18. Lionize
20. Prevent
21. Splotch
22. Armada
25. Ages

(83)

Basic Rules for Teasers

FIGURES after clues indicate number of letters in word or words . . . Watch for anagrams, especially letter combinations which total number of letters in answer.

There is a type of hidden clue, crossing words, which is indicated by "hidden" or its equivalents, e.g. *numbered among the men in the street: ninth.*

A bear loses his head: ruin; or Sam is troubled. No suitors here! : ambled, are types of take-aways . . . Another treatment is to define the syllables separately—the result meaning something quite different.

Exclamation or question marks indicate a twist in the answer . . . Spot leads such as "up," "back," "to extremes."

There is the "tricky clue—ROOD : BACK DOOR; or J SOFT DRINKS J : POPINJAYS.

BEAUTY:

Red Is For Danger

IN IRELAND, red hair is supposed to denote a witch. It isn't a popular shade, Irish Joyce Redman, star of "Anne of the Thousand Days", told SN. She has red hair herself. "Screamingly red," she calls it. Actually it's a carrotty shade. She has to wash her hair every five days owing to make-up and grease, but she believes too frequent washing kills the natural oils.

Miss Redman loves to see red worn by redheads, and she has the courage of her conviction. One of her most effective stage costumes was red and she was travelling in a vivid fireman's red coat. If you have a feature that attracts attention, like red hair, play it up, says the star. Red and red, not contrasts.

—Lupos
JOYCE REDMAN

And when it comes to her short stature, Miss Redman is equally determined to be content. "Naturally," she said, "a short person dresses plainly in straight lines. Don't cut yourself in the middle. So many short people like frills and fancies." She even has a philosophy about it. "Trying to make yourself look tall with platform shoes and high hats is fatal. If short, be content and make the most of it."

Just a little make-up is all Miss Redman requires for non-stage wear. She likes a blue-pink shade of lipstick and has an English-made favorite that she has been unable to buy either in U.S. or Canada.

For night treatment she uses pure lanolin, pats it on with her finger tips and pays most attention to eyelids, under-the-eye and the chin. She finds it best for her dry skin. In the morning astringent removes the lanolin and she is ready for a light foundation cream.

She is playing the mother of Queen Bess (Anne Boleyn) and is quite intrigued that one of her ancestresses was Grace O'Malley, Queen of Connaught, who lived around Queen Elizabeth's time and led her people in battle against other Irish tribes, the Spanish, the French,—in fact, against anyone who was against her.

FASHION:

Knit One, Purl Two

RIBBING in one to two inch widths is used at neck, sleeves, and front to give a custom-made look to an ordinary jersey blouse. Anyone with two knitting needles and some matching or contrasting yarn can have a new deal in the blouse department.

Dolman sleeves button down the centre with a knitted line running from collar to the end of push-up sleeves. Yoked blouses with wide turn-back collars use ribbing to outline the yoke and points of collar. Many individual touches can be added to an otherwise dull costume.

Yokes, cuffs and cummerbunds may be knitted for dresses that are still good but need a little "needling" to make them look new.

HAND-MADE BY OLD-WORLD ARTISANS

Give Whitefriars Swans this Christmas, and you give Beauty. Buy them by the pair . . . as a treasured gift for special friends. Genuine Whitefriars Swans are hand-made by English artisans, and are available at your favourite gift or china shop . . . in a selection of translucent colours. For shimmering breath-taking loveliness . . . there is no finer gift.

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★ 28 Departments
★ Editorials
★ Byline Writers
★ News Round-up

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What could be more appropriate for Christmas than a beautiful coffee table? This masterpiece is hand-carved in either solid mahogany or walnut. It also has the authentic pie crust top with Georgian shell on the rails. A beautiful table, that will make a useful and lasting gift.

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Real Things:

Some Gifts for Small Boys

by David Brock

DO YOU EVER get the feeling in the toy department that you could stand the crowds if the toys were less trivial? Or that you could stand the triviality if the prices were *less* crazy or your child *more* crazy? If so, why not look beyond the toy department now and then? You might be surprised.

So might the child, who is often as frustrated by badly-made or ill-chosen toys as is his parent or aunt or god-pappy. One of a child's greatest pleasures is playing with adult material. (Just ask if he'd rather handle a wooden sword than his dad's real one!) And if grown-up objects happen to be better made and cheaper on the whole, what are you waiting for?

Even in the matter of toys, it is often better to go to a specialist: a model-supply house for whole models or parts; a big cycle shop for bike accessories (showy, glorious things!) and for wheeled vehicles of all types; a sporting goods store for games and equipment.

Similarly, a woodworker is the man to see for really solid stuff made to your own specifications.

For example he can make you blocks that can actually be used. Toy-shop blocks are a joke. Blocks should be plentiful and of a good and uniform pattern. Size 6″ x 3″ x ¾″ is not bad, finished with square edges and corners. Several *hundred* should be ordered. Two hundred should be a minimum for one or two children. With, if possible, a strong chest to hold them.

A stamp-maker will provide a rubber stamp with the child's name on it. Pride is a deadly sin, but a wonderful thing to appeal to in giving. Nor need you stop at a single stamp; one of the greatest charms of Christmas is a rich intemperance, with donor and recipient both feeling like kings. You could have one stamp with the name alone and one with name and address. One saying PRIVATE is useful and heart-warming to those no longer allowed to be anti-social.

Large Magnificence

At a stationer's you can get colored pencils, inks, showcard colors, and a lot of other materials that get better all the time in a world that commonly grows cheap and nasty.

Almost every child is an artist until it is educated out of him, and you cannot fail to please with grown-up paint brushes (stiff hog-bristle square ones as well as soft round ones), big soft pencils (about 6B), charcoal sticks, soft Conté crayons, enormous sketch blocks and huge sheets of cartridge paper, casein colors (which are mixed with water and have all the advantages of oils without the mess and without needing a prepared surface), and a hundred other materials.

Here, too, you can buy decent scissors instead of toy ones, enormous rolls of sticky tape (go in for size in presents where you can), carbon paper, cheap jelly-pads for duplicating, small staplers, and much else for the juvenile desk. Oh, and a small magnifying glass, which as a burning glass is a singular pleasure, and no more of a menace than unhidden matches.

You might then call at a job-printer's for letter-heads, or book-plates. At a binder's, to have the child's best drawings bound up or to have a special blank album made. At a second-hand store for curios . . . weapons, medals, dead stuffed mammals . . . don't let your *own* taste guide you here!

And at a second-hand shop you can often pick up a really good little desk, far different from the Kiddies' Roll-top Fall-down Fly-apart Plywood Special. Talking of medals, go to a badge-maker for fantastic badges made to order; they are cheap enough, and crammed with ostentation.

At a hardware store get a *grown-up* hammer and as many pounds of assorted nails as you can carry home; don't get the heaviest hammer in the shop, but don't get a child's one too light to drive nails. Several lengths of rope can be charming, too, but never ask me why.

A hardware store is unlikely to have climbing irons (those spikes you strap on your legs) but you can get them at a logging-equipment firm, or a blacksmith will make them to order; these make *the* present of a lifetime.

Foghorns, Wigs

A recording firm will come and make a record of your children's party, or you can go to the studio to make a bogus message from S. Claus, if your psychologist approves. Go to a war-assets firm for tents; a ship chandler for a small but ear-splitting fog trumpet; a lab. supply house for real equipment to shame the Little Chemist's Magic Set; a theatrical costumier's for wigs, fake beards, and make-up; and an airline office for the ticket for a short flight (if you feel like putting your young into aircraft).

If the child has any particular bent, subscribe to a technical journal along his own lines without any fear about its being too advanced for him. I once subscribed to *Yachting* and *Rudder* magazines for a six-year-old salt, with great success.

If possible, try to find what crazy longing the child has. I knew two brothers who nearly pined away, one for a stop-watch and the other for spiked track-shoes, but their mother never found out till they were about thirty, which was fifteen years too late.

Trashy stuff can make the child feel trashy too. And it seems to insult giver and recipient alike. There is nothing more important than making a child feel important, and I don't know a better way of doing it than stepping outside the world of toys for a moment.

Always thrilling

GIFTS BY helena rubinstein

"Exquisite," she'll say! Stunning Baroque Vanity, lipstick clasp. In superb black and gold enamel, or ivory and gold. 6.50.

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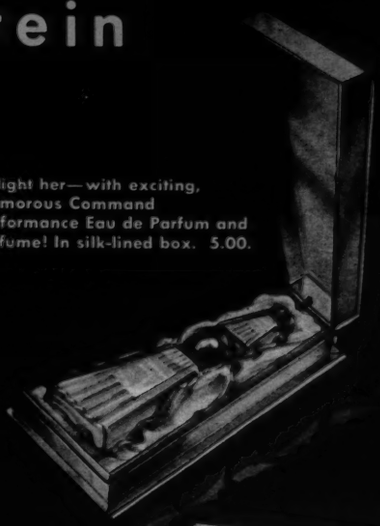


Perfumes she'll carry everywhere! Each in an exquisite gold bottle in a smart pouch. Your choice of 1 dram sophisticated Command Performance 2.50; ethereal Heaven-Sent 1.75; orchard-fresh Apple Blossom 1.50; White Flame—heady, seductive 3.00.

The perfect Cologne Trio! Fresh, buoyant Apple Blossom, sweet, ethereal Heaven-Sent and tropical Gardenia, 3.00.

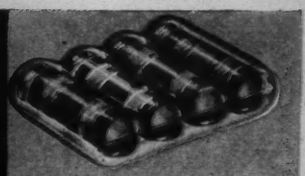
Beloved Apple Blossom Gift Set with Cologne, Body Powder and 3 cakes of Soap 2.65. Others 2.00, 3.50, 4.90, 8.10.

Give her the refreshing fragrance of Colognes! Gardenia, Heaven-Sent 1.50, Apple Blossom 1.25. Also Eau de Toilette—Gardenia, Heaven-Sent 2.00, Apple Blossom 1.65. All gaily boxed inside Santa Claus boxes.

Give her the luxurious Christmas she's dreaming about . . . with precious creations by Helena Rubinstein! Captivating Perfumes, elusive or heady . . . beautiful Lipsticks in unusual cases . . . exquisite Colognes, Powders, Soaps . . . these are just a few of the many Helena Rubinstein gifts that tell a woman she's *lovely*, specially *cherished!*

CREATIONS BY

helena rubinstein

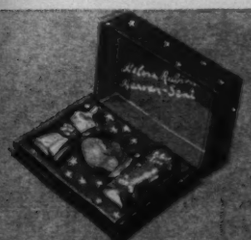


Lipstick Four-Cast! A set of four glowing lipsticks to match her color-type and costume. In charming lucite case, 4.75.

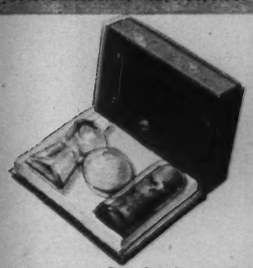
To carry in her purse! Famous 4-Color Keys to Beauty — four lipsticks on a chain — plus mirror! Wonderful for 'teensters! 2.00.

Best Seller! A romantic, original gift! Exotic new French fragrance. Cleverly boxed like a book! Large 4-oz. bottle, 3.00.

She'll adore it! Exquisite Command Performance Eau de Parfum, the fragrance masterpiece that's blended by French perfectionists. 2.25, 3.75.



Women love the sweet fragrance of Heaven-Sent! Gift Set with Cologne, Body Powder and Soap. 2.40. Others 2.75, 4.00, 5.50, 9.90.



A precious Gift Set in exotic Gardenia fragrance! Cologne, Dusting Powder, Soap, 3.20. Others 2.15, 4.25.

Versailles

The romantic elegance of France's famous palace, captured in Coro's Versailles. Topaz, emerald, amethyst or aquamarine set in pearl-studded frames. All make-believe, for convincing effect . . . but who can tell? Necklace and bracelet about $11. each, pin about $7., earrings about $5. Ask for Coro Versailles wherever you like to shop.

CORO (CANADA) LIMITED, 69 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

Coro JEWELRY

CORO, THE BEST KNOWN NAME IN FASHION JEWELRY

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DRESS BY FIRA BENENSON

POLITICS:

Ladies, Be Seated

LAST SEPTEMBER when parliament opened, the Commons, for the first time in 28 years, was without a woman member.

What are women doing in local politics to gain experience and prepare themselves for future election battles? Evidently very little. A SN survey of 43 cities across the Dominion produced a gloomy picture.

The Lethbridge City Clerk wrote: "Lethbridge must be unique! No woman has ever served on the City Council. Only twice have women contested Council elections." Unique? Not at all. Quebec City sweeps the entire municipal slate clean: "To date no woman has even tried to apply for public charges (Council, Board of Education, etc.) in our city and district, to our knowledge."

Moncton states: "We have no women serving on our City Council and have not had any in the past. On two occasions a woman has offered as candidate but has not been elected."

The City Clerk of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., went all out for gallantry in saying the same thing: "While the women of this part of the province are possibly the loveliest and most intelligent, they do not seem to take very much interest in municipal affairs. We have never had a woman member of Council."

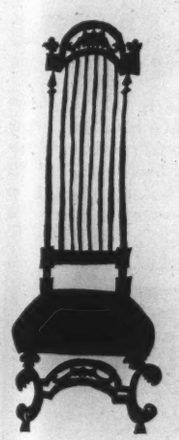
No Women

And cities whose city clerks reported no women on any City Boards in 1948-49 included: Nanaimo, BC; Glace Bay and Truro, NS; Sherbrooke, Sorel, Three Rivers and Valleyfield, Que.

Two cities boast mayoresses, however. The width of the Dominion divides them. Down in Kentville, NS, is Mrs. Gladys Porter; up in Prince Rupert, BC, is Mrs. Nora Arnold.

Fourteen of the reporting cities have women aldermen. Ontario leads with two cities having two each. Hamilton boasts Mrs. E. L. Fairclough and Mrs. B. H. Hughton; Windsor, Mrs. C. H. Montrose and Miss M. C. Straith.

Calgary has Mrs. Rose Wilkinson; Vancouver, Alderman Laura E. Jamieson and Victoria, Mrs. Margaret D. Christie; Portage La Prairie elected its first alderman-lady last October, Mrs. Jean Wishart. Winnipeg elected Mrs. Maude McCreery who has been successfully running a florist business for a number of years and who is Hon. Pres. of Professional and Business Women's Club, Vice-Pres. of the Woman's Club, Provincial life member of National Council of Women, councillor of the IODE and is a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the CNIB and Women's Musical Club.



Saint John, NB, has lady alderman Mrs. P. S. Steel; Kingston, Ont., has Alderman Marion R. Earl; Montreal has Miss Jessie Kathleen Fisher representing the proprietors; and Saskatchewan comes out tops in the number of its women aldermen—Regina sent Lawyer Ruth McGill back to her aldermanic chair for a second term of two years; Saskatoon re-elected Mrs. Marjorie Walker at the top of the poll; Weyburn has Mrs. Louie Zabel; Prince Albert, Mrs. Effie Sherman.

A number of cities have no women aldermen but do have women on school, hospital or other boards. These include: Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Red Deer, Alta.; Brandon, Man.; Campbellton, NB; Halifax and Sydney, NS; Ottawa, Sudbury, Timmins and Toronto, Ont.; Sherbrooke, Que.; Moose Jaw, Sask.

Are Canadian women afraid of municipal work? They shouldn't be. It's the cornerstone of their future as leaders of Canadian women.

■ Mrs. Nancy Wake, at 36, one of the war's most decorated women, is opposing Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, the Australian External Affairs Minister, in the coming Australian general election in a constituency where women voters outnumber men by 3,000.

Mrs. Wake is holder of the George Medal, the Croix de Guerre, the French Medal of Resistance and the United States Medal of Freedom for secret service work in occupied France. She was landed three times in enemy territory.

GAS
IS CLEANER, QUICKER AND EASIER TO USE
THAT'S WHAT MY MOM WANTS FOR CHRISTMAS
. . . and Dad said we're going to give it to her—
YES—thrill her at Christmas by presenting her with one of the new automatic gas ranges . . . it's a gift that she and all the family will enjoy. Place your order now for immediate or Christmas delivery.
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Beauty on Ice

Our winter carnivals are well known below the border. At Minto, Granite, Toronto and other skating clubs Canadian stars present the finest skating thoroughly enjoyed by many of our visitors. Such friendly visitors contribute a lot to our prosperity. Let's treat them with a hospitality they'll always remember. John Labatt Limited.

FOR FIGURE SKATING FANS

Labatt's BREWERS SINCE 1832

UNION MADE

—Gordon Jarrett

CHRISTMAS BOXES *assume guise of men's shirts, trees, Santa. (Chart below.)*

Custom-Made:

Better, Brighter Wrapping

by Kate Moore

REMEMBER THE PRESENT that Aunt Heliotrope sent you last Christmas? Probably you have forgotten whether it contained a pogo stick or a pot holder, but you do remember that one look at the wrappings gave you the thrill which really started your Christmas spirit.

It is true, you know, that 99 and 44/100 per cent of the population of North America prefer the gifts they give and receive, to look pretty, smart or original. They may not admit it out loud but they know that these are the presents that really count, for they show more love than duty.

Don't misunderstand us. We get a tremendous bang out of father's mound of paper and twine, stuck fetchingly together with old used sticky paper. Its very appearance conveys all the love and devotion in the world, and no one can deny that it looks original. If there was a second-hand gas mask inside we would be pleased.

The truth of the matter is that it is not the biggest and shiniest, but that gift selected "just for you" we like the best. A special present deserves a special wrapping.

The strangest thing is that anyone can do it. The knack of wrapping is not bestowed of the gods. It is a matter of conceit. If anyone can do it so can you. The only way to prove the point is to try.

What better time is there to start a campaign for better and brighter wrapping than this Christmas? Let's forget that we have no talent in that line. Let's throw away our extra thumbs, get in a large supply of sticky tape and make this the wrappingest Christmas in the history of man.

We feel bound to warn you before you start, however, that wrapping will get in your blood. You will taste glue for months. Worst of all, you will gain a reputation which will haunt you all the days of your life.

Take handkerchiefs, stockings and the like. They can drive a well adjusted person mad. The parcel insists on ending up a shapeless mass. In desperation you put it into an oversized box or just fold it inside a Christmas card. There is no need for such desperation.

Why don't you try putting any of these hopeless articles on a piece of card and rolling them into a tube? This accomplished let your imagination run riot. We are suggesting three alternatives in our sketches. All of them may be made three inches or three feet tall, just as you will. Like magic this tube may become a candle, a Christmas tree or Santa Claus as you feel in the mood. If you will just try, you'll find it easy.

Dress Shirt

Men, bless them, like their presents to look masculine. Just for fun spoil them this year. Any box will conveniently take a paper collar. The effect—formal or sports garb—can be ruled by the type of present the wrapping conceals. The dress shirt is made by pleating white tissue paper. The ties are pieces of ribbon. If you really feel inspired hunt up a small button or bead and use it as a tie pin.

Try making a box into a sleigh by adding candy cane runners. Crackers, especially when made from metallic paper, are the easiest things in the world to do and they never lose their charm.

Wrap up a box all in white leaving off the stickers. Instead place a piece of real holly perkily in one corner. If you really want to throw caution to the wind, you may try your hand at verse when you are writing your cards.

When Christmas is still two days off you will already have had more fun than you believed possible. Wrapping will not have been a chore, and all your friends will be thrilled to know that your present to them was important to you.

FOLD
COLLAR
CUT
TWO
FOLD FOR DRESS SHIRT
CONE
COVER WITH DECORATIVE PAPER OR FRING
CUT AWAY
FRINGED GREEN TISSUE
START AT THE BOTTOM OF CONE
SEQUINS
These may be used as a decoration for any parcel. On the Christmas trees they look particularly attractive. Pieces of scrap metallic paper make a fine substitute.
Kate Moore
TREE STEM
SANTA CLAUS BASE

In Each Issue—

SATURDAY NIGHT

★ 28 Departments
★ Editorials
★ Byline Writers
★ News Round-up

Certificate of Pedigree

This symbol sets the seal of authenticity on the unique Harris Tweed — unique in the geographic environment of the Crofters who hand weave it in the Islands of the Outer Hebrides from virgin Scottish Wool — unique in traditional excellence.

HARRIS TWEED

★ Look for the mark on the cloth
★ Look for the label on the garment

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THE MITCHELL
Lullaby
BED LAMP —RADIO

A perfect bed-reading light . . . a superb radio . . . the Mitchell Lullaby comes in Walnut or Ivory finish . . . $39.50 at Mitchell Dealers everywhere in Canada.

soft lights . . . and SWEET MUSIC!

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TABLE LAMP—RADIO

A beautiful lamp . . . a fine-toned radio . . . for use throughout the home or office . . . the Mitchell Lumitone with 50-, 100-, 150-watt, 3-way switch gives abundant glareless light. Just $49.50 at Mitchell Dealers everywhere in Canada.

Write Dept. S9 for FREE descriptive folder.

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DISTAFF:

Awards and Passports

THE HIGHEST nursing award—the Florence Nightingale medal — has been won by Miss Kathleen Russell, a slim, white-haired woman. Miss Russell is the sixth Canadian and the twelfth woman in the world to receive this decoration, instituted by the International Red Cross in 1912, as a recognition of outstanding contributions to the development and prestige of the nursing profession. Miss Russell is Director of the School of Nursing, University of Toronto.

—Globe-Telegram
Kathleen Russell

■ Toronto artist Marion Long, RCA, completed a series of pictures depicting Canadians in mood and dress for battle for the Memorial Union of Queen's University.

■ The newly-formed Manitoba Provincial Council of Women, with President Mrs. Frank G. Ritchie of Winnipeg in the chair, elected as Hon. Pres., Mrs. D. L. Campbell, wife of the Premier, and as Vice-Presidents, Mrs. H. W. R. Gemmel and Mrs. Bruce Goodhand of Dauphin; Mrs. James Hoffer and Mrs. J. Franklin, Portage la Prairie; Miss Lela McKnight and Miss Frances McKay, Winnipeg.

■ Home again in Victoria, BC, is Mary Gillard after three years of study at the Royal College of Music in London, England.

■ An invitation from UN to act as social welfare advisor to the Japanese Government and the Supreme Allied Command is not given lightly. The honor was recently conferred on Alice K. Carroll. She will be in Tokyo by Christmas. Supervisor of Child Guidance Clinics in BC for the past two years, Alice Carroll is a graduate of St. Hilda's College and Department of Social Sciences, U of T; MA in social work from University of Pittsburgh. In 1942 she went to England with the children's evacuation scheme; served as psychiatric social worker in Wales; was regional welfare officer to the staff of the British Ministry of Health. She returned to Canada in 1947 and went to the BC job.

—D'Arcy
Alice K. Carroll

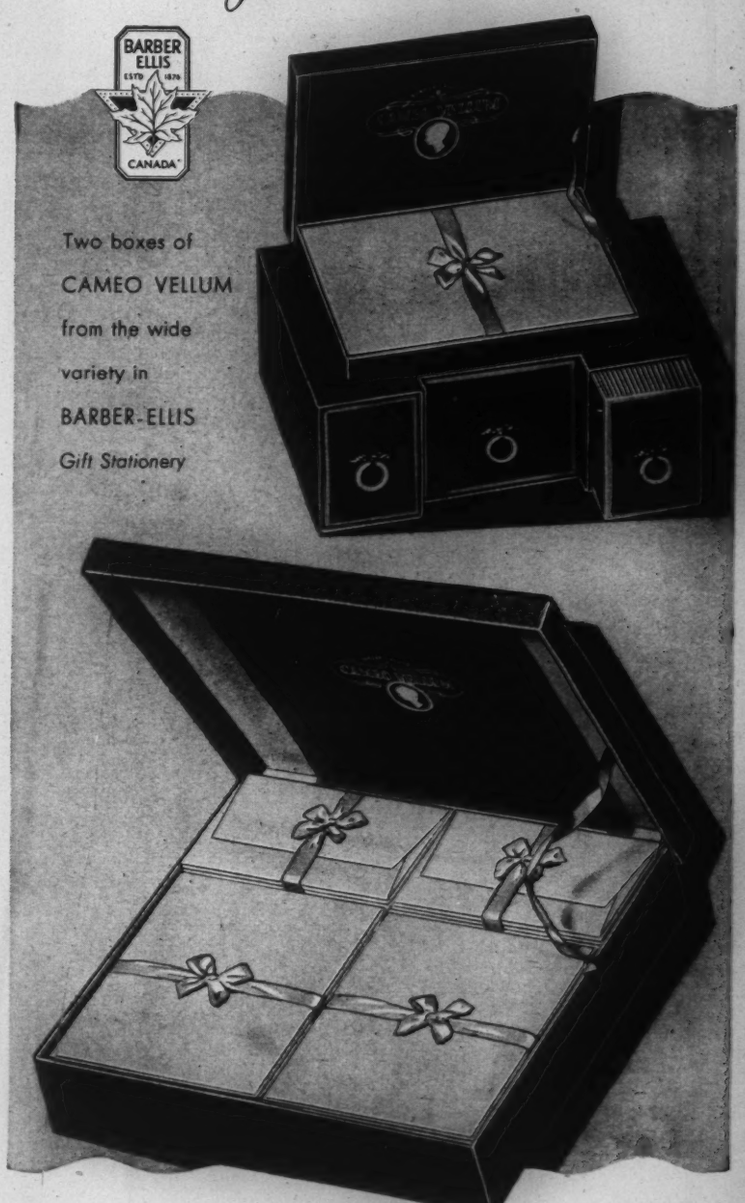
■ Dorothy Swetman of Calgary and her husband, Clayton Hare, are to be starred in December in a weekly recital over CBC Winnipeg. She is a pianist; he, a violinist.

■ The Woman's Club of Winnipeg celebrated its 25th birthday last month when President Mrs. E. P. Thomson welcomed nearly 200 members and friends to the birthday dinner.

Gift Magic
by BARBER-ELLIS

BARBER ELLIS ESTD 1870 CANADA

Two boxes of CAMEO VELLUM from the wide variety in BARBER-ELLIS *Gift Stationery*



AS IF BY MAGIC, that Gift Problem is solved. Barber-Ellis Gift Stationery is really beautiful and exquisitely styled. It is quite inexpensive and so appropriate and usable. Your thoughtfulness will be remembered long after the last sheet is used.

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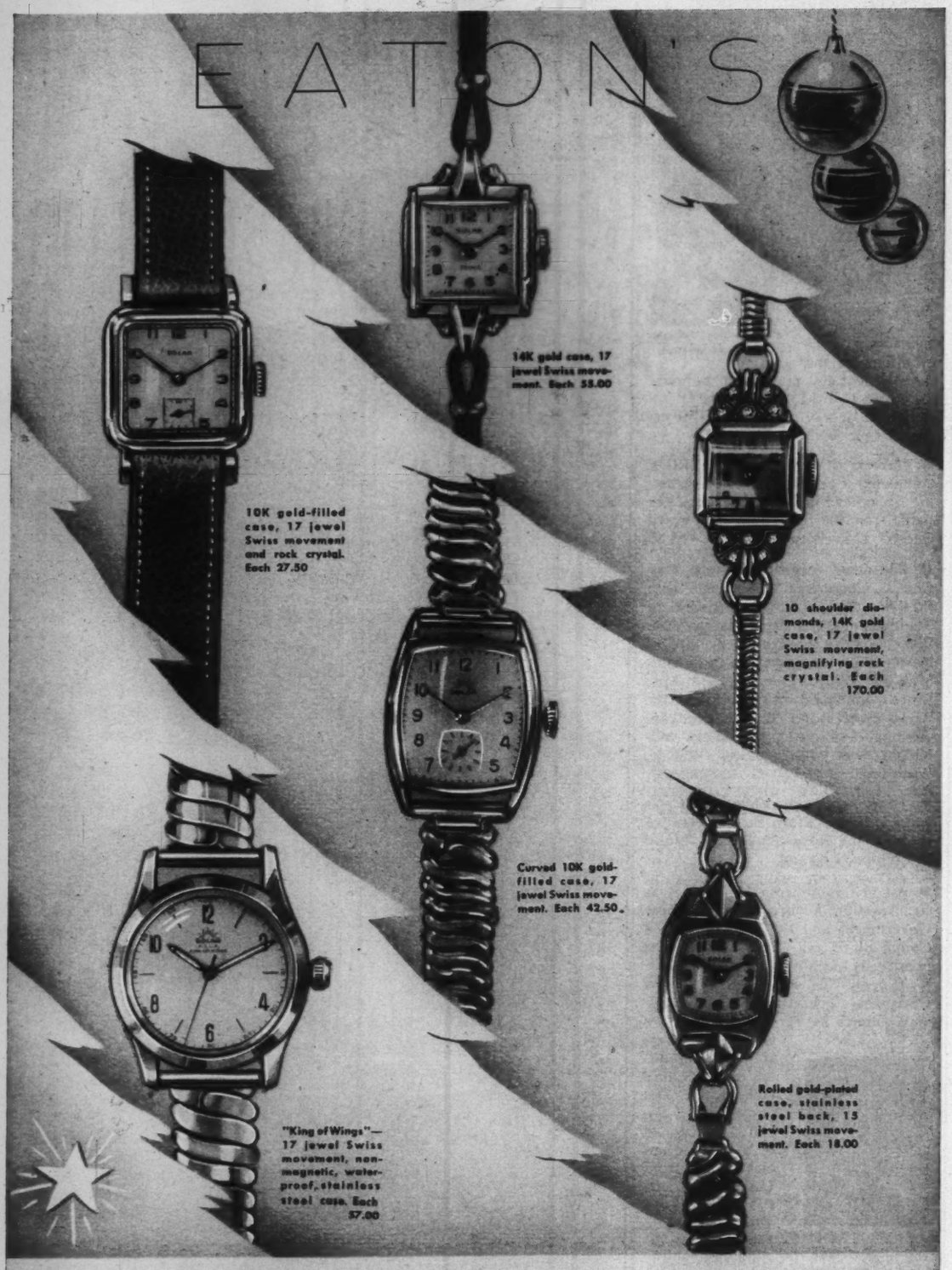
Canada's Largest Makers of Fine Stationery


EATON'S
14K gold case, 17 jewel Swiss movement. Each 55.00
10K gold-filled case, 17 jewel Swiss movement and rock crystal. Each 27.50
10 shoulder diamonds, 14K gold case, 17 jewel Swiss movement, magnifying rock crystal. Each 170.00
Curved 10K gold-filled case, 17 jewel Swiss movement. Each 42.50
Rolled gold-plated case, stainless steel back, 15 jewel Swiss movement. Each 18.00
"King of Wings"—17 jewel Swiss movement, non-magnetic, waterproof, stainless steel case. Each 57.00

GIVE A Solar ...a beautifully styled, dependable watch...for Christmas this year...and the years to come. Shown here are six "Solar" watches indicative of the quality, value and wide selection in EATON'S own brand of watches.

then and now

Anniversaries

Dec. 10, 59th. The Hon. **Byron Johnson,** Premier of British Columbia.

Dec. 11, 79th. The Hon. **Robert Spelman Robertson,** Chief Justice of Ontario.

Retirement

Senior County Judge **Henry Walter Whitla,** 75, Irish-born Orangeman of Winnipeg, after 53 years in law. He thinks "Winnipeg is the worst driving city on the North American continent" and that "modern criminals seem to like prison, because they no sooner come out than they are sent back again."

Deaths

John Wilfred Kennedy, 70, former Progressive Conservative member of Parliament for Glengarry and Stormont, Ont.

Henry Keene Symonds Hemming, 90, formerly well-known as a writer and auditor in Montreal, a resident of Charlottetown since 1932.

Dr. Egerton L. Pope, 74, the University of Alberta's first Professor of Medicine and later Director of Alberta's Cancer Services. Also well-known in Quebec and Manitoba.

Edward J. Coyle, 79, pioneer of the tugboat and shipping business in BC and one of the province's best-known businessmen. He came to Vancouver from Winnipeg in 1893.

William J. Morrison, 70, at Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto. Veteran of the Boer War and the First World War and Governor of the Jail Farm at Langstaff, Ont., 1919-30.

Will A. Dryden, first President of the Royal Winter Fair and General Manager 1926-49; at Brooklin, Ont.

Mrs. Robert Carr-Harris, 86, prominent Ottawa citizen, after a lengthy illness. First President of the Ottawa YWCA.

William C. Moffatt, Chief of the Regina Fire Department for the past nine years and firefighter for 40 years.

Dr. Ralph Dalgleish, 50, well-known resident of Sydney, NS, and past President of the Nova Scotia Dental Association.

Jacob D. von Maur, 77, consulting engineer with the Consumers' Gas Company, Toronto. A native of New York, he was known in both the U.S. and Canada for his contribution to the science of public gas supply.

Prof. Henry Ernest Bletcher, 80, retired Professor of Pharmacy, University of Manitoba; in Winnipeg.

Dr. William Arthur Cowperthwaite, 76, a native of New Brunswick and former Winnipeg Normal School Principal, author of several school textbooks; in Toronto, after a long illness.

The Rev. Alexander Woods Banfield, 71, pioneer missionary to the Sudan; in Toronto. Born in Quebec, he went to Africa in 1901 and for 15 years served among the Nupe tribe travelling 200,000 miles in West and Central Africa. He built five mission stations and translated the Bible into Nupe.

the lighter side

Any Number Can Play

by Mary Lowrey Ross

NOW that the long dark nights are closing in it is time once more to think of a suitable program of games and amusements for family and guests during the Canadian winter.

The following program of entertainment is currently being "wiggle-tested" by the local branch of our Home and School club and I am hoping for a favorable report at any moment. In the meantime it may prove useful to hostesses who have sometimes felt driven to sending their guests out on "Scavenger" hunts then locking up for the night.

A GOOD game for a large group is "Hidden Tax" or "Abbott Says 'Hands Up'." This is a variation of the old-fashioned parlor game "Jinkins Says 'Hands Up'." The players are seated about a long table and a small object of "levy" is passed rapidly and unobtrusively from hand to hand until it reaches "Consumer" who usually sits at the foot of the table. The object of the game is to keep the "levy" moving so that no one can tell where it is at any given moment. Expert players sometimes become so skilful that "Consumer" is sometimes left holding the "levy" without even being aware of it himself. When it reaches "Consumer" safely, however, the round is declared over.

Monopoly Bridge. This game, which is played with cards, is intended to combine the features of the familiar "Monopoly" and contract bridge. The cards have their usual values but are designed to represent commodities instead of the conventional suits. A typical game might go as follows:

North: I make it two cents on cracked wheat.

East: Three on milled flour.

South: I raise you to three on cracked wheat.

West: Well, I'll take a chance. Four on milled flour.

Unless the bidding is raised further the hand is played out, with everybody scoring above and below the line. If a player overbids, however, he may become "vulnerable," and a post-mortem is held, followed by a report, which is tabled, or not tabled, as the case may be. After this the game proceeds as before.

A Mock Parliament is always fun, and a great deal of merriment is bound to result as the "Government" and "Opposition" attempt to deal with the intricacies of Parliamentary procedure. The proceedings that follow will probably run something lie this:

Hon. Member of the Opposition: I would like to move an amendment asking the House to censure the Government for violation of the Combines Act.

Speaker: The amendment is out of order.

Hon. Member: What do you mean out of order?

Speaker: Because it is an amendment to an already amended motion calling for a second reading of a Bill Amending the Combines Act.

Hon. Member of the Government: That's telling him, Fatso.

Speaker: The Honorable Member is out of order.

Hon. Member of the Opposition: In that case I move that the amended motion calling for an amended Combines Act be deferred in favor of the amendment calling for censure of the Government for violating Section 27, Subsection 5.

Speaker: The amendment is out of order because there can be no further amendment until a new amendment comes before the House.

Member of the Government: I move as a new amendment that the discussion be adjourned and we go into supply in the Rumpus Room.

Hon. Member's Wife (nervously): And I would like to move as an amendment to the amendment that we adjourn the discussion and go home.

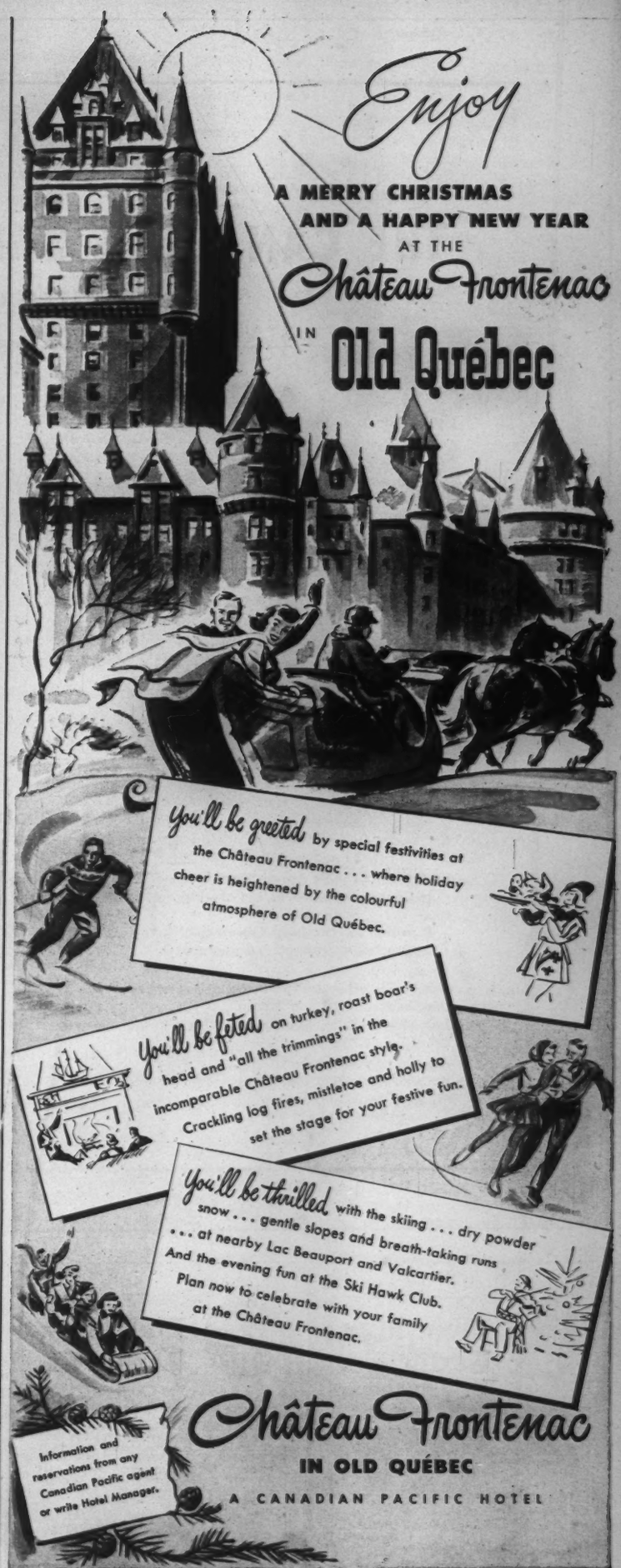
Speaker: Amendment out of order.

Hon. Member's Wife: The clock says 1.45.

Speaker: Clock out of order. Etc., etc., etc.

AS EVERY hostess knows this sort of procedure can go on for hours and hours, especially if the supplies in the Rumpus Room hold out. Perhaps she would be better advised to try a quieter and more scientific game, such as Twenty Questions.

The first rule of this game is that each player must be willing to answer any question that is asked him, no matter how searching or intimate. The hostess should therefore take pains to reassure her guests that all confidences will be held absolutely sacred, that the whole undertaking is in the nature of scientific psychological research, and that only code names will be used in the records.


Enjoy
A MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR
AT THE
Château Frontenac
IN
Old Québec
You'll be greeted by special festivities at the Château Frontenac . . . where holiday cheer is heightened by the colourful atmosphere of Old Québec.
You'll be feted on turkey, roast boar's head and "all the trimmings" in the incomparable Château Frontenac style. Crackling log fires, mistletoe and holly to set the stage for your festive fun.
You'll be thrilled with the skiing . . . dry powder snow . . . gentle slopes and breath-taking runs . . . at nearby Lac Beauport and Valcartier. And the evening fun at the Ski Hawk Club. Plan now to celebrate with your family at the Château Frontenac.
Information and reservations from any Canadian Pacific agent or write Hotel Manager.
Château Frontenac
IN OLD QUÉBEC
A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

STATEMENT AS AT 31ST OCTOBER, 1949

ASSETS

Cash on hand and due from Banks and Bankers		$ 189,967,888.28
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks		57,882,677.20
Government and other Public Securities	Not exceeding market value	733,374,443.59
Other Bonds and Stocks	Not exceeding market value	69,038,157.36
Call and Short Loans	(Security held of sufficient marketable value to cover)	28,098,719.59
Total Quick Assets		$1,078,361,886.02
Loans and Discounts	(After full provision for bad and doubtful debts)	497,575,828.37
Acceptances and Letters of Credit for Customers	(See contra)	48,829,395.34
Bank Premises		16,982,940.82
Deposit in Circulation Fund, held by Dominion Government		175,000.00
Other Assets		4,395,195.89
Total Assets		$1,646,320,246.44

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation	$ 2,969,193.17
Deposits	1,527,536,733.19
Acceptances and Letters of Credit (See contra)	48,829,395.34
Other Liabilities	2,059,427.98
Total Liabilities to the Public	$1,581,394,749.68
Capital Paid Up	30,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	30,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid	620,486.04
Provision for Extra Distribution	600,000.00
Balance of Profit as per Profit and Loss Account	3,705,010.72
Total Liabilities	$1,646,320,246.44

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Year Ended 31ST October, 1949

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1949, before Dominion Government taxes but after appropriations to Contingent Reserves, out of which full provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts		$6,194,584.81
Less:		
Provision for Dominion Government taxes	$1,831,634.90	
Depreciation on Bank Premises	746,988.01	
		2,578,622.91
Net Profits after the foregoing deductions		$3,615,961.90
Dividends	$2,400,000.00	
Provision for Extra Distribution—20c per share, payable 3rd January, 1950	600,000.00	
		3,000,000.00
Amount carried forward		$ 615,961.90
Balance Profit and Loss Account 30th October, 1948		3,089,048.82
Balance Profit and Loss Account 31st October, 1949		$3,705,010.72

S. M. WEDD
PRESIDENT

JAMES STEWART
GENERAL MANAGER

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of Fifteen cents (15c) per share for the quarter ending 31st December, 1949, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, payable 3rd January, 1950, to shareholders of record 5th December, 1949.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 16th, 1949.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1949, payable 16th January, 1950, to shareholders of record 15th December, 1949.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 16th, 1949.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1949, on all issued common shares of the Company, payable on Saturday the 24th day of December, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, the 9th day of December, 1949.

By order of the Board.
N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, November 22nd, 1949.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents on each share of $25.00 par value has been declared payable on the 16th day of January, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1949.

Montreal,
Nov. 23, 1949

S. C. SCADDING,
Secretary

SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

What Sparked Union Interest In New Pension Systems?

Union Attitude Toward Company Financed Pension Plans Has Materially Changed Since 1932

by Samuel Eckler

JUST a few years ago, unions fought for recognition and higher wages. Recently, close to a million employees in the steel and coal industries went on strike for retirement pensions.

A long drawn-out dispute in the United States between the Ford company and the United Automobile Workers was settled finally when the company agreed to provide monthly pensions to its retired workers equal to the difference between the social security benefit and $100. The President's Fact Finding Board on the steel industry recommended the adoption of company-financed pensions, rather than an increase in wages, as a basis of settlement.

Pensions figure in the bargaining of most of the large unions in the United States and Canada, and many of them have put this item in the forefront of their demands. What developments have led to this new interest on the part of unions? Are there any important differences between pension planning in the United States and in Canada? Are unions considering these differences?

In 1932, an authoritative study on industrial pensions in Canada and the United States concluded that the institution of a company pension system was rarely a result of demands by organized workers. As a matter of fact, the American Federation of Labor had officially opposed paternalistic benefit plans arranged by the employer.

Samuel Gompers, the first President of the American Federation of Labor, stated that he opposed paternalism, either in government or in industry, and favored the payment of an adequate wage to workers who would provide their own pensions.

A few significant developments in recent years have sparked the interest of unions in industrial pension systems, both in Canada and the United States. The tremendous growth of the industrial unions, particularly in the auto, steel, rubber and electrical industries, has changed the whole complexion of labor-management relations and employee bargaining power. Prior to this period, union employees were termed the aristocrats of labor and Gompers' dictum that their wages should be adequate to provide for their old age pensions out of their own income might have had some relevance.

The new unionism includes amongst its members large groups of employees whose income might not provide the same margins for old age savings. The wage stabilization and freezing plans made necessary by World War II, and the high income and excess profits taxes of the last few years have made it advantageous for employers to institute pension plans. The pattern of the old-age insurance system of the United States has made most employees pension-conscious. More importantly, the payment of minimum old age benefits by social security has made it financially possible for employers to arrange pension plans which by themselves would be inadequate but which, when added to the social security benefits, provide a reasonably adequate pension.

Living Costs

Labor - management negotiations during the past few years resulted in wage increases related to rises in living costs. But living costs in the United States dropped this past year and there is every likelihood they will continue to decline. Other issues were sought which would not halt the downward movement of prices and which would appeal to union members. Pensions financed by employers was one such issue.

Possibly the greatest influence in the new interest of unions in pensions has been the slowly growing proportion of employees who are near retirement age. This is a real employee problem and unions have been quick to realize the importance of measures to help this group.

Two specific events mark the growth of union interest: the coal strike of two years ago and the United States Supreme Court decision that pension plans are a subject for collective bargaining. The coal strike was fought on the issue of additional contributions by the coal operators to the employer union welfare fund to finance pensions for miners. The agreement settling the coal strike established that both unions and employers should be represented equally in the administration of the pension fund and that the cost of pensions should be financed entirely by employer contributions. Both these principles were comparatively new and the merits of both may be debated. Prior to this development, the administration of company pension funds — although in many cases including employee representatives—was controlled by the employer.

Until World War II, a large number of company pension plans were contributory, that is, both the employer and the employees contributed to their cost, although in most cases the employer contributed the larger portion. This was considered a desirable development by most students of the subject since a responsible interest in a plan can best be obtained by financial participation.

Welfare Fund

The Miners' Welfare Fund reversed this trend on the premise probably that workers cannot afford to contribute, and that pension costs should be a charge on industry. However, if all industry is covered by pension plans, a charge on industry may, in effect, be paid partially by workers through higher prices for the goods and services they buy.

A few months ago, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that employee pension plans constituted a part of collective bargaining. Unions point to this decision when they say that they must be consulted on all aspects of pension planning. In Canada, the situation is not clear. There have been no decisions by a Canadian court or labor board on the specific question of whether collective bargaining between employer and union is required for employee pensions. A prominent Canadian authority on labor law states that

> "the demand by unions for pensions, whether contributory or non-contributory, has been treated generally as a proper subject for collective bargaining."

Certain unions are pressing for the same pension arrangements in Canada as in the United States. George Burt,

—Globe-Telegram

UAW'S BURT: *"No less than U.S."*

the Canadian Director of the United Automobile Workers, announced on September 14 that

> "We are determined that we will not accept anything less than the results of negotiations in the United States."

But there are a few major differences in industrial pension planning between Canada and the United States. There is no Government pension plan in Canada which corresponds to the American old age insurance system.

The present old age pension plan in Canada provides a pension commencing at age of 70 of $50 a month in British Columbia and Alberta, $42.50 a month in Saskatchewan and $40 a month in all other provinces. However, the receipt of this pension is subject to a means test which provides that the total income including

SAMUEL ECKLER has been consulted by governments, corporations and unions on their pension and employee welfare problems. His previous publications include a very well received article on the economic implications of social security plans.

The SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. of Canada

LIMITED

and Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies

Annual Report of Board of Directors For the Year Ending August 31 1949

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

On behalf of your Directors, I have pleasure in submitting the Consolidated Balance Sheet showing Assets and Liabilities of your Company and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies at the close of its fiscal year August 31 1949.

Also included is the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus for the last fiscal year.

The books and accounts of the Company have been examined by your auditors, Messrs. Price Waterhouse & Company, and their certificate and report is attached.

According to our usual custom, the properties and plants of your Company have been maintained in proper condition and the sum of $469,121.12 has been added to Reserve for Depreciation which now stands at $3,846,015.84. It may be pointed out that the increase in the provision for depreciation in recent years arises from Government regulations whereby on certain portions of the expansion programme of your Company, now practically completed, double depreciation has been allowed.

All Inventories have been taken with care and have been priced on the basis of cost or market whichever proved to be the lower.

While sales volume of the Organization attained its second highest peak, having been exceeded only by that of the year just preceding, the reduction in sales volume accounted for half of the drop in earnings, the other half arising from constantly increasing operating and selling costs over almost the entire field of our operations.

Reference is made to reductions of $1,120,000.00 in Bank Loans, $620,000.00 in Inventories and $267,000.00 in Accounts Payable, all of which indicate an improvement in the current position.

Your Directors are pleased to report that for the first months of the new fiscal year, beginning September 1 1949, encouraging sales gains have been shown as against the same period in the fiscal year just closed.

As a result of a change in the capitalization of one of the Partly Owned Subsidiary Companies, distribution of the surplus of this Company was made, and the treatment of the proceeds is disclosed in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss under Dividends Received.

The Net Earnings of the Company available for dividends, after making all deductions as shown on the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus, amounted to $987,476.58 as compared with $1,348,681.57 for the year immediately preceding. These earnings were equivalent to $28.54 per share on the Preferred Stock of your Company and to $3.32 per share on the Ordinary Stock.

Total Current Assets of your Company as shown on the Consolidated Balance Sheet amounted to $12,924,526.35 and Current Liabilities to $6,124,857.64 leaving Net Current Assets of $6,799,668.71, an improvement of $846,428.53 during the year.

The Earned Surplus of your Company as at August 31 1949 stood at $7,897,000.14 as compared with an Earned Surplus at August 31 1948 of $7,376,443.56, an increase of $520,556.58.

Dividends were paid for the period on the Preferred Stock of your Company in the amount of $242,200.00 and on the Ordinary Stock in the amount of $224,720.00.

Tribute is again due to the staff of the Organization throughout the country who continue, through loyal co-operation, to further the progress of your Company.

Respectfully submitted,
A. W. STEUDEL,
Chairman

Montreal Que.,
November 17 1949

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET—AUGUST 31 1949

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash on hand and in bank	244,270.56	
Trade accounts receivable, less reserve	4,929,871.65	
Other accounts receivable	140,196.84	
Inventories of raw materials and supplies, goods in process and finished merchandise, stated on the basis of the lower of cost or market	7,179,040.90	
Portion of excess profits tax recoverable in 1950	203,220.52	
Insurance, taxes and other prepaid expenses	227,925.88	$12,924,526.35
OTHER ASSETS:		
Portion of excess profits tax recoverable in 1951 and 1952	256,992.98	
Sundry accounts receivable, including $6,958.31 owing by shareholders	56,332.91	313,325.86
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES:		
Investments, at cost, less reserve	230,775.20	
Advances	11,028.70	241,803.90
PROPERTY ACCOUNTS	$12,483,342.20	
Property accounts include land and buildings, leaseholds, machinery and equipment, formulae, trademarks and goodwill acquired in 1911, at cost, measured by the par value of bonds and shares issued as consideration or such assets; properties owned by three of the consolidated subsidiary companies are included on the basis of appraised values with subsequent additions at cost; other properties are included at cost.		
Less: Reserve for depreciation	3,846,015.84	8,637,326.36
		$22,116,982.47

Note: The replacement value new, less depreciation, of land, buildings, machinery and equipment of one of the consolidated subsidiaries as of August 31 1948 as reported by Dominion Appraisal Company Limited was $835,071.77; the replacement value new, less depreciation of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and the other consolidated subsidiaries as of June 30 1948 as reported by Canadian Appraisal Co. Limited was $6,196,451.57

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

P. F. SISE, Director
J. A. SIMARD, Director

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Bank loans	$ 1,770,000.00		
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,323,287.02		
Deposit accounts	10,507.80		
Income and other taxes	1,021,062.82		6,124,857.64
OWING TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANY			120,724.66
RESERVE FOR ALLOWANCES TO RETIRED EMPLOYEES			20,000.00
CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS:			
Capital Stock—			
Seven per cent cumulative preferred—			
Authorized—40,000 shares of $100.00 each	$ 4,000,000.00		
Issued—34,600 shares of $100.00 each	$ 3,460,000.00		
No par value ordinary—			
Authorized—225,000 shares			
Issued—224,720 shares	$4,494,400.00		
Earned Surplus as per statement attached	7,897,000.14	12,391,400.14	15,851,400.14
			$22,116,982.47

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND EARNED SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31 1949

Combined profit from operations,			
After deducting remuneration, amounting in the aggregate to $178,372.63, for services of solicitors and counsel executive officers and directors, but before provision for depreciation			$1,849,465.82
Add:			
Dividends from partly owned subsidiary companies		$429,402.90	
Less: Applied in reduction of book value of investment		120,400.00	309,002.90
			$2,158,468.72
Deduct:			
Interest on bank loans		$250,888.93	
Provision for depreciation		469,121.12	
Allowances paid to retired employees		53,762.80	773,772.85
			$1,384,695.87
Deduct: Provision for Dominion and Provincial taxes on income			397,219.29
Net profit for the year ending August 31, 1949			$ 987,476.58
Earned surplus, balance August 31 1948			7,376,443.56
			$8,363,920.14
Deduct:			
Dividends of $7.00 per share on preferred stock		$242,200.00	
Dividends on no par value ordinary stock		224,720.00	466,920.00
Earned surplus, balance August 31 1949			$7,897,000.14

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary companies as at August 31 1949 and the consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus for the year ending on that date and have compared them with the books of the companies. We have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required and we report that, in our opinion, the above balance sheet as at August 31 1949 is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary companies, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

We also report that dividends from partly owned subsidiary companies taken up in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus represent, in part, the earnings of the subsidiaries for the year and, to the extent of $192,700.00, a distribution from accumulated profits of prior years.

MONTREAL, November 16 1949

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

the old age pension may not exceed $90 a month in the case of married old age pensioner and $50 in the case of an unmarried old age pensioner. The monthly old age pension of a married couple is reduced by all the private income in excess of $90 a month.

An industrial pension plan loses a lot of its attractiveness when both the employer and the employee finally realize that the employee is not much better off than the pensioner outside the private plan who is in receipt of the full government old age pension.

Any welfare plan with a means test is socially objectionable. It penalizes thrift and invades the privacy of the individual. In addition to these humanitarian objections, the Canadian old age pension plan practically has the effect of forcing employers either to make no pension arrangements or to make pension arrangements completely outside the old age pension system of Canada.

Much of the American pension planning has been made financially possible by the benefits provided under the Government old age insurance plan. In Canada, the private pension plans, in order to provide adequate pensions on the basis of present living costs, require, in many cases, contributions that cannot be financed either by employers alone or jointly by employers and employees. The agreement reached between the Ford Company of the United States and the United Automobile Workers' Union for a $100 total pension including social security for the employee alone would not have been possible without Government old age insurance.

Factors in Growth

One of the big factors in the growth of industrial pension planning has been the existence of the excess profits tax during the war and post-war years and the high corporation and individual income tax rates at the present time. These combined with the fact that payments and contributions by an employer to an approved pension plan are considered a deductible expense in determining income tax, have made the industrial pension planning more attractive.

In the United States, employee contributions to an approved pension plan are not deductible from his taxable income whereas, in Canada, these contributions are deductible up to $900 per year. This may be one reason why most of the plans that have been instituted in the United States during the past few years were non-contributory. On the other hand, most Canadian private pension plans approved during the past few years were contributory.

The Canadian Government is acutely conscious of the old age problem and the anomalies in the Government old age pension plan. Any improvement in the Government old age pension plan will have to take into account the existence of the many private company pension plans and should be designed so that these private pension plans may be easily integrated with it. Union interest in pension plans will probably grow. The number of employees in Canada covered by pension plans is still small.

World Farm Chief

Organizer for the Farmers, Herbert Hannam Now Owns A 126-acre Dairy Farm

by D. M. LeBourdais

WHILE he speaks for more farmers than anyone else in the world, Herbert Hannam fits none of the pictures that come to mind when one thinks of a farmer. Nevertheless, when it comes to dealing with farmers' problems, whether involving fruit-growers in the Okanagan or Annapolis valleys; grain-growers on the prairies; cattlemen in Alberta; or dairymen in Ontario or Quebec, he speaks with an assurance based upon the knowledge that he is the official mouthpiece of 400,000 Canadian farmers.

It is because of his success in persuading those traditional individualists to organize that he was chosen last May to speak for many millions of other farmers in 50 countries. "World Farm Chief" a space-saving newspaper editor dubbed him, which is only approximately correct; but if there is any such person, Hannam is the man. He is President of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers.

If someone were to rise and ask

—CP

HERBERT HANNAM

what the IFAP is trying to do, the answer might be that it wants to see that as many people as possible, all over the world, have food to eat; and that farmers get adequately paid. "Wages for Farmers" is Hannam's slogan. Perhaps in the heat of an argument he might make the matter sound more altruistic. Perhaps he can best be described as an idealist who quite often succeeds in making his dreams come true.

Hannam tells of an experience he had in his first year of attempting to organize farmers. "I was addressing a meeting at Enterprise, Ontario, north of Kingston. Afterwards a grizzled old farmer came up to the platform.

"'So you're going to organize the farmers of Canada, young feller? Well, I'm a lot older than you, and I've seen it tried a lot of times. If you're wise, you'll get yourself an easier job. It'll pay better, too.'"

Hannam contends that the interests of farmers are not inimical to the best interests of city folk. He points out that when farm income sinks to the vanishing point, the incomes of city workers are not far behind. "The interest of city and farm are actually the same", he says. "When the farmer is allowed to produce to capacity, he has purchasing power to buy what the city man makes." Once this was more or less a local matter; but now the fate of the Canadian farmer quite often depends upon the fate of someone elsewhere.

Himself a Farmer

Herb Hannam was born about 50 years ago on a farm in Grey County, Ontario, and lived there until he was 18. After securing his early education at country schools, he entered Toronto Normal School, on his first visit to the city. The following year he taught a one-room Ontario school for $57.50 a month, and in a few years moved to better schools, or, at least, to better-paying ones.

School-teaching is often the way out for people who want to get away from the farm, but for Hannam it was the way back. In 1922, at the age of 23, he entered the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, specializing in animal husbandry. To earn money to finish his course, he taught school in northern Saskatchewan at a salary of $120 a month, with an extra $6 for doubling as janitor. Since there was no convenient place to board, he "bached" in a 12 by 20-foot shack on the school grounds.

When he received his diploma as a scientific farmer in 1926, he hadn't the money to buy a farm, and so became livestock editor for *Livestock Countryman*. Two years later, he was appointed editorial secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario; and in 1933 became secretary. From that it was but a natural line of progression for Hannam to become President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, which he first had to help organize, and then President of IFAP.

"I'm quite sure", he says, "that we wouldn't have achieved the wheat agreement this year for Canada if it hadn't been for the existence of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. And by that agreement we've stabilized purchasing power in the Canadian west, and removed the gamble which exists when there is no assurance of steady prices or markets."

He has finally succeeded in becoming a farmer himself, by owning a 126-acre farm on the Montreal Road, near Ottawa. He has a herd of choice Holsteins, and—need it be said?—makes the place pay.

business angle

Coming Home Is Good, Too

IT'S wonderful to go to England—and it's wonderful to come home. As a matter of fact, one of the most wonderful things about the whole trip was coming home again—in particular, looking out of a train in the early morning between Montreal and Toronto and thinking, suddenly, that this was truly my country. I felt surer about that than I ever had before, and it was good.

It wasn't that I didn't love England—the land of my birth. England thrilled me as much on the last day of our four weeks there as on the first. Her soft sunshine, and mists; her fields and hedges green even in November; her famous cities and towns and villages; everywhere physical evidences of her greatness; most of all, her people—her people that have contributed more than any other to the world's progress and have so very much to contribute today.

No one could have any doubts on the latter point after seeing what I and my companions did. We (six Canadian editors looking at British heavy industry on the invitation of the British Government) saw engineering products at least the equal in quality and apparently in suitability for Canadian use of any that this country is now buying from the United States and paying out scarce U.S. dollars for; to switch this business to Britain would save us those dollars and help re-establish Britain as a market for Canadian goods. We saw evidences of team-work between management and labor that continually surprised us in view of the talk of slackness and discord under national socialism.

Cooperation

Labor unions were making concessions in working conditions to boost dollar exports; management was arranging to divert goods to Canada from other overseas markets, even though this involved interruption of service to markets built up painstakingly over many years. There seemed to be a real readiness to put the national interest first, on the part of both labor and management. We Canadian editors got the impression that British labor has a better understanding of today's economic issues than their Canadian brothers.

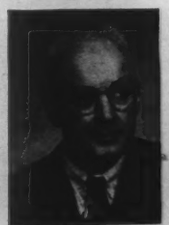
One fact that was striking was the high prestige enjoyed by Canada today in Britain. Everybody seemed to think that Canada had done a tremendous job during the war and since. A surprising number of industrialists we met had been to Canada recently or were planning to come soon, usually in connection with the setting up of sales and service depots here. This is a crucial point in the task of selling more British capital goods in Canada; it's difficult to sell them without having an elaborate sales and spare-parts organization on this side, and very expensive to set this up without having a large volume of business to support it. It's a sort of vicious circle, something which their U.S. competitors, so close to Canada, don't have to deal with.

Canada Well Served

Speaking of Canada's high reputation in Britain, our feeling was that Canada's official representatives in Britain, particularly those of Canada House, have a great deal to do with this. It seemed to us that High Commissioner Dana Wilgress and his aides are doing a splendid job. A particularly attractive feature is their complete Canadianism. They have dignity and diplomatic "know-how," while strikingly refraining from any aping of British ways.

Britain's heavy industries were very impressive, but their surroundings were grim. After we editors had been chauffeur-driven around the Black Country, land of smoking factory chimneys and drab streets, I felt that I had to do something to restore my belief in England's beauty. So at the end of our official tour I went to Bristol, near which I was born, hired a car and drove myself about Somersetshire renewing boyhood associations. I was supposed to begin by getting myself a British licence to drive, but felt so awkward at first (left of the road) that I thought the police would put me in jail instead of give me a licence. However, I had no trouble—or rather, I managed to extricate myself before the police reached me.

The biggest impression made on me was the magic-carpet quality of air travel. We flew both ways between Montreal and London (via Gander and Prestwick) and the aircraft behaved in an entirely confidence-inspiring manner at all times. Apart from a little bumpiness in clouds, ascending or descending, they were as steady as a rock and even I could not get airsick.



by P. M. Richards

Government
and
Corporation
Securities

Enquiries Invited

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AN IMPORTANT CONCESSION!

THE attractiveness of Preferred and Common shares has been enhanced by the proposal of the Canadian Government to extend the 10% dividend credit on income tax.

To the holders of Preferred and Common shares this important concession means, as stated in the recent budget resolution:

"That, for the 1949 and subsequent taxation years, there may be deducted from tax payable by an individual resident in Canada 10 per cent. of the amount of his income that is from dividends on shares in a corporation resident in Canada that was liable to corporation tax in the taxation year."

Naturally this tax credit heightens the incentive for the investor to acquire Preferred and Common shares of sound Canadian companies.

•

We will be glad to assist you in selecting attractive Preferred and Common shares to meet your individual requirements.

NESBITT, THOMSON
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38 King Street, W., Toronto

474A

Canadian business

THE ECONOMY

LAST WEEK Canadian business was still holding at a high level, though the broad trend was downward, particularly in the exports field.

Annual reports of chartered banks reflect active business conditions during the year—a particularly significant fact in view of the recession in the United States last summer. Though the Canadian economy is generally regarded as being very sensitive to developments across the border, the U.S. recession did not slop over into Canada.

It was noted that banking chiefs were cautiously optimistic. U.S. recovery from recession was continuing but slowing down. Unemployment in the U.S. was over one million higher than it was a year earlier.

Directly, Canadian business had not been seriously hurt by the recession. Exchange controls and large U.S. investment in Canada had tempered the effect of the reduction in American consumption of Canadian goods. Devaluation and a new Canadian emphasis on British products had offset some of the balance of payments effects of an 18 per cent drop in the U.S. wholesale price level.

The indirect effects of a slowing-down of U.S. business activity could be more serious through the effects of a reduction in U.S. imports from the Sterling Area. There would be a further drop in Sterling Area imports from Dollar countries, and with more alternative sources of supply available for Canadian products, Canada might have to bear a disproportionate share of the Sterling Area reductions.

Costs Higher

IN October Canadians put nearly $10 million more into their national defence preparations than they did in October, 1948. And this was a continuation of a trend, which, for the first seven months of this year, has shown expenditures on national defence as $55½ million higher than they were for the same period last year.

Canada's External Affairs Minister, L. B. Pearson, indicated the trend will continue. He told listeners at the opening of the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto that the burden of defence costs will not be reduced by the current disarmament discussions at UN.

On the credit side, there were hints that defence preparations would bring some new consumers into the country. Britain's army chief, Field Marshall Sir William Slim, indicated that Canada might train U.K. and Western European troops as one of her Atlantic Pact responsibilities.

INSURANCE:

Annuities And Taxes

INCREASING public interest is being shown in the subject of Government annuities and what it is costing the general taxpayers to provide these annuities over and above the amounts paid by the purchasers. Back in 1908 when the Government Annuities Act was passed, its purpose was to afford facilities for the purchase of annuities at cost, with the Government paying the cost of administration. That is, the cost of administering the Act would come out of general taxes, while the purchasers would pay the rest of the cost.

It was never intended that the general taxpayers should subsidize the purchasers beyond paying the administrative expenses, but the fact is that after 28 years of operation it was evident that the Government was selling annuities below cost, and in 1938 the rates were substantially increased, and $8,941,946 was taken out of general taxes to make good the deficit in the reserve fund which had accumulated as a result of selling annuities at less than cost prior to that time.

How did this deficit accumulate? It grew to that amount because the rates in effect prior to 1938 were calculated on the basis of a much higher rate of mortality among annuitants than that actually experienced. But, because of the increase in life expectancy since 1936, it has been necessary to transfer substantial sums out of general taxes yearly to maintain the reserve on a solvent basis, as the total business still shows a loss, due to vested contracts under the old rates. In the fiscal year

—Canadian Army

CANADIAN TANK: *Big, noisy and expensive, it is also vital for defence.*

1948-49 the loss was $609,541, compared with $331,857 in the previous year.

Besides selling annuities at rates based on out-of-date mortality tables, the rate of interest allowed was four per cent, which was changed to three per cent in April, 1948, but which still applies to contracts issued up to that time. This four per cent interest rate was criticized on the ground that it was unfair to pay such a rate to annuitants while citizens who purchased war bonds and Canada savings bonds were only allowed a rate of three to three and a half per cent.

Originally the maximum annuity purchasable was $600, which was increased to $1,000 in 1913, to which increase there was no objection, but when, in 1920, the amount was increased to $5,000 there was a good deal of criticism of the Government's action, as it was felt that there was no good reason for subsidizing those who could purchase an annuity of that amount. In 1931 the maximum was reduced to $1,200 at which it now stands.

To what extent the general taxpayers are subsidizing the purchasers of Government annuities by paying the total administrative expenses, in addition to making up the deficits in the reserve fund, is shown by the increases in these expenses which are being incurred from year to year. In the fiscal year 1944-45 they amounted to $353,556; in 1945-46 to $400,961; in 1946-47 to $566,968; in 1947-48 to $665,622; and in 1948-49 to $754,606.

AGRICULTURE:

More Pigs, Less Bacon

TELLING the western farmer how to run his business is a happy local custom and telling him to diversify his production is the oldest part of it. This week, Hon. F. C. Bell, Manitoba's Minister of Agriculture, took up the theme of the United States as "our potential market" for cattle.

The U.S., of course, is already a heavy buyer of Canadian beef but what is more interesting to the Manitoba farmer and his colleagues elsewhere, is that it now requires 200 million pounds more meat and meat by-products to fill Canada's domestic demand than it did four years ago. At present, the meat Canadians eat and the meat they export are roughly in balance but if consumption and production remain at their present levels, and the population continues to increase, there is likely to be no exportable surplus worth considering by 1954.

Bacon is a good example. In 1944, Canada shipped the equivalent of 5,800,000 pigs to the United Kingdom. In 1945 and 1946 production dropped. Last year it increased by some 300,000 pigs over the 1946 figure but exports to Britain dropped by about the same amount. This year production is again expected to be up and shipments to Britain down. Yet, the bacon is vanishing and the explanation is to be found in the population statistics. There are now 1,500,000 more mouths to feed in Canada than there were in 1934.

Though a constant increase in population will theoretically leave no meat for export in the future, the attractive pull of the U.S. market is likely to do what the agriculturalists have been urging farmers to do for years—increase cattle production again over and above domestic needs. This kind of motive for diversification will appeal more, no doubt, than exhortation.

TAXATION:

Newfoundland Hit

NEWFOUNDLANDERS, not even yet accustomed to the additional taxes they have been assessed since becoming Canadians, heard more about additional potential levies the other day when the tax rental agreement reached the floor of the House of Assembly.

The first Provincial Government also introduced a bill seeking authorization to impose taxes on certain corporations. Independent member Peter J. Cashin, one time Finance Minister, sought to add an amendment, which was outvoted and overruled. Premier Smallwood said the rider would be tantamount to changing the terms of union and spoke at length on the subject.

—James Lynch

PREMIER SMALLWOOD *had bad news for the Newfoundland taxpayer.*

Cashin contended that the big paper mills owned by Bowater's at Corner Brook would be levied more than they had agreed to pay under agreement with a former Newfoundland Government. In fact, its taxes might be boosted from $150,000 per annum to over a million dollars.

It is presumed that other corporations like the Dominion Steel and Coal Co., owners of the Bell Island mines in Bell Island, and the Buchans Mining Co. would also fall into the new category along with the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. at Grand Falls, the other paper-making concern which is also owned in Britain.

Years ago when outside vested interests sought to capitalize on Newfoundland's resources and to develop them, the Governments of the day gave them many concessions. Operations of these companies have left salaries for the staff in the island but the profits have gone aboard.

It may take some months for Ottawa to line up the various companies in Newfoundland and assess them. In fact, there may even be court work in view of existing contracts. Owing to the small opposition (six) in the House of Assembly, the Government is having little difficulty in passing its new legislation.

SHIPPING:

At a Standstill

CANADIAN deep-sea shipping out of the port of Halifax is virtually at a standstill. About 12 Canadian freighters are laid up there for lack of cargoes.

Recently it was announced that one of the six "County" vessels owned by Acadia Overseas Freighters' Ltd. was sold to the Israel-American Line Ltd. The President of the company, Harry Mathers, of Halifax, declined comment on the sale, but other shipping interests say high operating costs of Canadian freighters and currency change have made it impossible for them to compete with foreign shipping.

The big question these days is whether there will be enough shipping this winter to give employment to the thousands of stevedores and other waterfront workers who depend on brisk activity at the piers for their livelihood. A lot depended on whether or not the Dollar Sterling Trade Board could increase Canadian imports from overseas. If the Board is successful, it was hoped that incoming ships could keep the pier workers busy.

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A Great Name in Oil in Canada

Imperial Oil Limited is a great name in oil in Canada from many salient standpoints including:

Oil production—Imperial occupies an outstanding position in the production of oil in Alberta.

Oil pipe line—Imperial's associate, Interprovincial Pipe Line Company, is constructing the 1,150 mile pipe line from Edmonton to the head of Lake Superior.

Oil refineries—Imperial operates refineries located strategically from coast to coast. Crude runs to stills in 1948 aggregated 49,547,000 barrels.

Oil outlets—Imperial sells at retail outlets throughout Canada over 600 products under the "Esso" trade name.

Oil reserves—Imperial's oil reserves in Alberta, together with its assets and earnings, are detailed in the prospectus, a copy of which will be furnished promptly on request.

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3% Sinking Fund Debentures

Dated December 15th, 1949

Due December 15th, 1969

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Price: At the market, to yield over 3%

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Limited

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Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

PENMANS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of January, 1950.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of February to Shareholders of record of the 3rd day of January, 1950.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of February to Shareholders of record of the 16th day of January, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

L. P. ROBERTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MONTREAL,
November 25, 1949.

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E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited
DIVIDEND NUMBER 402
A dividend of 6c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 30th day of December, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of December, 1949.
DATED the 21st day of November, 1949.
P. C. FINLAY, SECRETARY.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION
LIMITED
Notice of Dividend
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending December 31, 1949, payable on January 14, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1949.
By Order of the Board.
H. J. FARNAN, Secretary.

U.K. business

MANUFACTURING:

Industrial Growth

THE Commonwealth Economic Committee published recently some facts on the British Commonwealth's production and trade. It showed in particular that, despite the upheavals of war and the great expansion of the U.S.A.'s external trade, the Commonwealth had regained by 1948 its prewar share of the world's external trade, roughly 30 per cent.

The key to the changes which may be expected in the external trade within the Commonwealth and between the Commonwealth and other countries may be found in this quote from the Committee's report: "The progress of large-scale industrialization in primary producing countries

—Brigdens

GROWING UP: *Big industrial developments in the Commonwealth.*

and the execution of large-scale development plans in under-developed countries might imply changes in the volume, character and direction of Commonwealth trade which would alter very considerably the present pattern."

Industrial production in Canada, for instance, has increased by 80 per cent, in Australia and New Zealand by 50 per cent, since pre-war years. The southern half of the African Continent is industrializing rapidly. India has a five-year development plan involving capital expenditure of £1,000 million. Plans for the dependent colonies envisage expenditure of about £500 million within the next few years.

These developments are parts of the process of growth in the man-made world: the flower opens out, petal by petal. The same trend is observable in the USSR and in the Soviet "satellites" of Europe; it is planned on a gigantic scale for China in the next 20 years. Within a generation there may be no such thing as a country specializing in primary production for exchange of commodities with manufactured goods.

The implications of these changes are immense. They suggest that before long the United Kingdom will lose its position as the predominant industrial country of the Commonwealth—already it has been far surpassed by the United States in most branches of industry and surpassed by the Soviet Union in many, and only barely qualifies as one of the world's leading industrial powers.

The position of the United States, with its great population and resources, is less easily challenged than was Britain's industrial leadership in the nineteenth century, but, as other countries develop, the U.S. must obviously account for a gradually lessening proportion of the world's production and trade—in the "capitalist" sector of the world it accounted for roughly a half of total production in the early postwar years.

PRIMARY:

Raw Material Needed

IT MAY BE that the statesmen are too engrossed in current problems to give much thought to long-term tendencies. But they seem to recognize instinctively that the economic balance of the world is shifting.

If many countries are industrializing rapidly there will be an accelerating demand for raw materials to feed the factories; and there will be at least a tendency to divert labor and capital from primary production in the areas which are developing industrially. Far-sighted industrial strategists are deploying their resources so as to assure raw material supplies.

This relationship between primary and industrial production is a matter of increasing significance. It is well known that the terms of trade have turned against manufacturing countries which import a large proportion of their materials—Britain, Germany, Japan are obvious examples—because the demand for primary products has tended to expand more than the demand for manufactures.

According to the economic theory, the problem solves itself by the price mechanism, whereby capital and labor are directed to the uses which will yield the highest return. But import duties and quantitative restrictions on imports are used, consciously, to shape the internal development of countries. Governmental persuasion, in one form or another, may—and does—divert resources from primary to manufactured production. In the present mood of the world there is a serious risk that foodstuffs and industrial materials will be in chronically short supply.

LABOR:

Cooperation

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS had some cheering news for Britons on developments since devaluation. In the two weeks after the big step was taken, reserves had increased by £20 million.

While the reserve position was still improving, Sir Stafford made it clear that it was only a temporary phase, and the increases would not be stabilized unless the U.K. managed to get right at the roots of her trouble.

The prospects looked encouraging. There was no sign internally of an

unexpected increase in the inflationary pressure above that for which the Government's economy program made allowance.

But the Trades Union Congress, which represents 8 million British workers gave the most encouragement. The leaders of Britain's organized labor agreed to recommend a virtual standstill in new wage demands by British workers.

This was a big step, and a big sacrifice as far as British workers were concerned. Devaluation of the pound tended to make living more expensive in Britain, and workers were being urged not to take advantage of sliding scale wage agreements which they have with employers. These agreements, which are incorporated in many union contracts, guarantee workers more money for every rise in the cost-of-living index.

Particularly important for Canada was the announcement by the British iron and steel workers that they were ready to comply with the TUC request. The British are starting an all out drive to take some of the Canadian market for these products away from American suppliers. And it looked as if they were going to have a double-barrelled advantage in their efforts—the successful pension demands had raised costs to the American suppliers which would probably be reflected in prices to Canadian buyers, and the cheaper sterling would be fully reflected in British steel prices here and not soaked up in wage demands by British labor.

If the TUC recommendation becomes labor policy it will mean that the British price index (which is based on figures for June, 1947) can jump three points without incurring new wage demands. The TUC recommendation wants the unions to hold wages at their present level as long as the retail price index ranges between 106 and 118. The index stands at present at 115.

EXPORTS:

Machinery Sales

MAJOR recommendations for stepping up U.K. trade with Canada have all included the abolition of remote control methods of merchandising. The British Agricultural Machinery Mission to Canada added its weight to the suggestion when it published its report.

It recommended the appointment in Canada of a permanent representative of the U.K. farm machinery industry and its distributers. It also called for the establishment of a spare parts organization—its lack being one of the most serious drawbacks to British machinery sales in Canada.

If the British get their marketing mechanism working, there seems to be a very large market in Canada for farm machinery they have to sell. Sidney Wright, a member of the Agricultural Machinery Mission, and himself a manufacturer of farm machinery, said he found that Britain was right at the bottom of the price range for tractors in Canada. To back it up, he said that since the Mission returned his firm had booked orders worth £1 million for tractors to be exported to Canada.

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U.S. business

EXPORTS:

Farm Machinery

DOMESTIC sales of farm equipment may equal the 1949 volume next year, but it will be another story in the export field. Officials of International Harvester, the bellwether of the industry in the States, expect that their export sales in 1950 will drop 30 to 40 per cent as a result of currency devaluations by other trading nations.

International's exports have amounted to $100,000,000 annually for the last two years, but the total will be sharply lower in 1950 and domestic business will not make up for all the slump in exports.

Farm implement makers assert that agriculture is the healthiest industry in the United States today. Farmers have good crops, have retired their debts, and have plowed their profits back into the land and into new equipment. Farm income in 1949 is estimated at $28,000,000,000 as against $32,000,000,000 in 1948. Those willing to hazard a guess place the probable 1950 farm income at $30,000,000,000. At least that's the goal they are shooting for today.

CONSTRUCTION:

Shipbuilding

AMERICAN shipbuilders, like those of Canada, are singing the blues over the failure of any new business to develop in volume although major yards on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts are fairly busy at present. High material and labor costs, foreign currency devaluations and heavy cutbacks in naval appropriations are factors combining to darken the shipbuilding outlook.

On November 1, there were 48 seagoing vessels under construction in the U.S. A dozen of them will be finished this year, and 32 more next year. This leaves only four in 1951 and 1952, and none whatever beyond that. Only a handful of new orders are in sight—and some of these are on the doubtful list.

INVESTMENT:

Canada Attractive

THERE is a bright outlook in Canada for American manufacturing concerns, according to a survey recently made by McGraw-Hill International Corp. The survey shows that the Presidents of 726 United States companies picked Canada as the foreign area most favorable for the manufacture of their products.

It also indicated that, after Canada, the manufacturing outlook was attractive in Latin America, Europe, and South Africa in that order.

Another survey, also by McGraw-Hill, covered 120 engineering firms engaged in or interested in doing business abroad. In this second survey, Latin America, followed by Canada was listed as the area having the greatest engineering opportunities. South Africa and India were the third and fourth choices among the engineers.

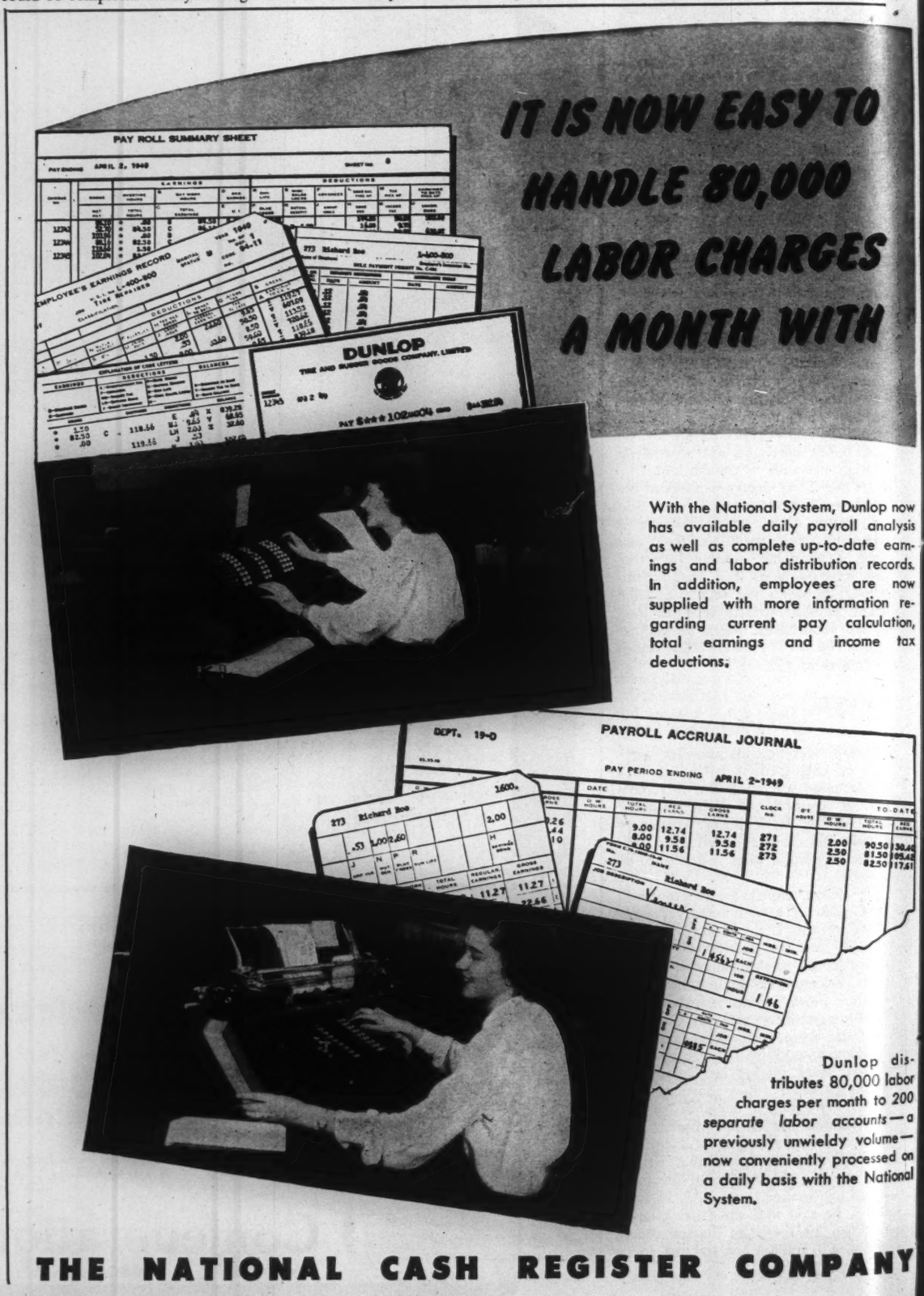
In analyzing the questionnaire returns it was found that many American firms operating in other countries are limited as to the amount of capital which they can hold in any company operating there. Other restrictions have definitely slowed down the development of mining, metallurgical and power developments in Latin American countries.

A few concerns said they were considering the establishment of subassemblies abroad so that fabrication could be completed locally. Refrigeration equipment, motor truck chassis and small Diesel engines were among the lines where this arrangement was under consideration. A joint partnership of foreign capital and U.S. technology was indicated in the fields of leather manufacture, electric power, textiles, steel mills, soft drinks, alcohol and food packing plants.

Italy Too

ITALY'S rapid progress toward economic recovery probably will make that country one of the major beneficiaries of any large scale resumption of American capital investment in European industry.

That is the view of Marshall Aid officials who have returned home after studying European conditions from the investment angle. Automobile, oil, machinery and textile representatives have expressed interest in investing or increasing their investments in Italy. Thus Italy may join Belgium as the favorite European areas for investment by American business interests.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With the National System, Dunlop now has available daily payroll analysis as well as complete up-to-date earnings and labor distribution records. In addition, employees are now supplied with more information regarding current pay calculation, total earnings and income tax deductions.
DEPT. 19-0
PAYROLL ACCRUAL JOURNAL
PAY PERIOD ENDING APRIL 2-1949
Dunlop distributes 80,000 labor charges per month to 200 separate labor accounts—a previously unwieldy volume—now conveniently processed on a daily basis with the National System.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY

POLICY:

Buy American Act

THE TRUMAN Administration is fostering a movement to secure modification by Congress of the Buy American Act, a depression-born law that is wholly out of tune with current national foreign trade policies. The Economic Cooperation Administration fired the opening gun in the drive and Secretary of State Acheson followed shortly afterwards with a volley aimed at sounding out public sentiment on this legislative road block on certain types of imports.

The Federal, State and Local Governments spend between ten and 11 billion dollars annually for supplies, materials and equipment. Except for materials classified as not available in "sufficient and reasonable" quantities in the States, practically none of this vast procurement is from foreign sources.

This law has been used effectively, for example, by certain military officials to block the purchase of special-use aircraft such as the Canadian *Beaver*. The plane, developed for use in the bush country because of its ability to get in and out of tight places, is also suitable for rugged Alaska. No American plane can meet its performance characteristics. But the Buy American Act precludes the purchase of *Beavers* by the U.S. Government, even though the Canadian Government, in contrast, has abandoned its traditional policy of ordering only British-built airplanes.

—Globe-Telegram

THE "BEAVER": *The trouble getting into Alaska is not a technological one.*

What About Stockpiles?

The State Department is forced to move gingerly in its effort to get the law modified. Both in 1948 and 1949 the Truman Administration proposed bills providing that purchases for stockpiling could be made outside the provisions of the Act. Instead, Congress specifically required that stockpiling procurement be subject to the Act. This action gave the clue to Congressional feeling and alerted the State Department to the need of getting public opinion behind the changes in the law.

CAMPAIGN *against the Buy American Act is led by the U.S. President.*

So both the State Department and the ECA are now watching all opportunities to point out the inequities of the Act which prohibits the Federal Government from buying foreign materials, or products made from foreign materials, and bars foreign goods for Government use unless similar domestic materials are 25 per cent more expensive.

The State Department has had to adopt the patient approach to the problem of removing this road block but is hopeful that something can be accomplished in the next Congressional session.

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IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
G. F. Plummer

Toronto 8, Ontario,
15th June, 1949.

The National Cash Register Company
of Canada Limited,
222 Lansdowne Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.

Gentlemen:

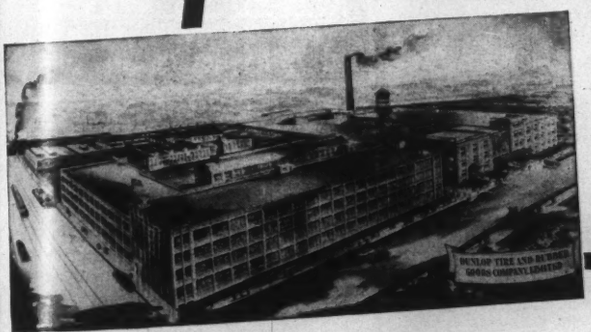
Our new National Payroll equipment has now been in use for several months and has not only performed all the functions for which you recommended it but is sufficiently flexible to permit adding work which we had not originally considered.

Not only have we been successful in reducing operating costs very substantially, but of greater importance, we now have available daily payroll analysis as well as complete up-to-date earnings and labour distribution records. In addition, we are able to provide employees with more information regarding their current pay calculation as well as cumulative information respecting total earnings and income tax deductions, and this they have appreciated.

This company manufactures a wide variety of products including tires, tubes, belting hose, "DUNLOPILLO" cushioning, golf balls, moulded and extruded parts, etc., each of which raises separate cost problems requiring many different labour expense accounts. We distribute 80,000 labour charges per month to 200 separate labour accounts, a volume which had become unwieldy under our previous system but which now is processed on a daily basis very conveniently.

The operators of the equipment are quite enthusiastic about it and each month we are finding new applications which are also providing quicker and better information for management.

Yours sincerely,
DUNLOP TIRE AND RUBBER GOODS COMPANY, LIMITED
G. F. Plummer
Secretary-Treasurer.



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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

NOTICE is hereby given that an extra distribution of TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the year ending 31st October 1949 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the THIRD day of JANUARY 1950, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th November, 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager

Toronto, 18th November 1949

Silverwood Dairies, Limited

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND No. 13

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of Fifteen cents (.15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" shares of the company, payable January 3rd, 1950 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on November 30th, 1949.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND No. 7

Notice is also given that a quarterly dividend of Ten cents (.10c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "B" shares of the Company, payable January 3rd, 1950, to shareholders of record November 30th, 1949.

By Order of the Board,
L. R. GRAY,
Secretary.

London, Ontario
November 17th, 1949.

business briefs

■ Total assets of the **Bank of Nova Scotia** reached an all-time high of $806,308,701, an increase of $56,692,854 over the figure shown in last year's statement.

Total loans at the year end were $340,401,597, an increase of almost $47 million over last year. Greatest factor in this increase is current loans in Canada, which are up $31 million. Deposits also reached a new high in the year, total deposits amounting to $749,190,264, an increase of over $69 million.

■ Total assets recorded in the annual financial statement of **The Canadian Bank of Commerce** for its fiscal year ending 31 October 1949 reached a new high level of $1,646 million as compared with $1,529 million a year ago.

Securities now total $802 million, an increase of nearly $6 million over last year. Long term Dominion Government obligations at $480 million, compared with $474 million last year, comprise the largest item.

Displaying an increase of $77 million, all loans (other than call and short) totalled over $497 million. Of these, current loans in Canada at $417 million were $59 greater than last year. Loans outside Canada remained about the same.

Total deposits increased from $1,405 million to $1,528 million. Up by almost $59 million, deposits by the public bearing interest now total $880 million, and those not bearing interest are about $54 million greater at $541 million. Federal and Provincial Government deposits were $51 million and $35 million respectively as compared with $49 million and $31 million the previous year.

■ Total assets of the **Dominion Bank** now exceed $426,000,000, the highest ever published in the history of the Bank. After making provision for Dominion and Provincial Government taxes of $835,000, and writing off $395,000 re bank premises, net profits for the period aggregated $1,001,195.

Total deposits of $388,605,000 compare with $358,501,000 a year ago and show a notable increase of over $30,000,000.

The Bank's investments in securities decreased $3,854,000 and now stand at $158,481,000, of which $140,742,000 is represented by Federal and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed obligations. The balance is in Municipal and other high grade holdings.

The statement shows an increase of over $24,000,000 in commercial loans and discounts in Canada which now total $157,047,000. Total call and short loans in Canada show little change.

■ The annual report of the **Imperial Bank of Canada** shows total assets at $519,040,569. This is the highest figure yet attained by the bank for this item; it represents an increase of $47,197,000 over last year's figure.

Profits before provision for depreciation and taxes were $2,110,075.

Total deposits increased to $476,270,031 and loans were also much higher at $193,157,645.

Investments not exceeding market value total $228,021,231—a $26,769,000 increase.

■ **Quebec Power Co.** reports an increase of almost $420,000 in gross revenues during the nine months ending September 30 this year, as compared with the same period in 1948.

Operating expenses during the period increased $329,000, and while fixed charges were about $4,000 lower, provision for depreciation was increased by $75,000. After deduction of all charges and provision for dividends of $414,899—at the same rate as in 1948—surplus for the nine months amounted to $65,572, as compared with $61,220 for the first three quarters of 1948.

■ Consolidated net earnings of **Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Ltd.** for year ended August 31, 1949, after all charges including income taxes of $17,606,982, are reported at $23,643,669, equal to $8.19 per common share.

This compares with $24,870,572, or $8.62 a share, for preceding fiscal year when an extraordinary and non-recurring dividend of $1,081,806 was received from Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co. Sales for the year totalled $294,112,700, with the decrease from $310,252,924 in the previous year accounted for by a slightly lower volume of beverage products sold.

■ In their annual report, the **Sherwin-Williams Co.** of Canada, Ltd. shows net earnings available for dividends as $987,476. This compares with $1,348,681 for last year. A reduction in sales and increasing selling and operating costs are given as reasons for the drop. Total current assets of the company amount to $12,924,526.

■ **Robert D. Bedolfe** is retiring as Canadian General Manager of the Continental Casualty Co., but he will continue to act as the company's general consultant in Canada. Ross D. Heins will take over as Canadian General Manager.

Mr. Bedolfe has been up here since 1920 when he was sent to Canada to form the Canadian branch of the Continental Casualty.

new products

■ Langmuir Paints, Oakville, Ont., has obtained manufacturing rights in Canada for a fire resistant paint accepted by the U.S. Navy. The company claims that the application of the flame from a blow torch for one minute to wood treated with this paint results only in slight blistering. With "ordinary" paint, the wood is badly charred and will burn for several minutes after the removal of the torch.

■ For the gadget-minded, there's a new portable electric dishwashing machine. Weighing only 25 pounds, it can be placed on the side of the drainboard of the kitchen sink, and plugged into any wall outlet.

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EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

COCHENOUR WILLANS GOLD MINES, LIMITED

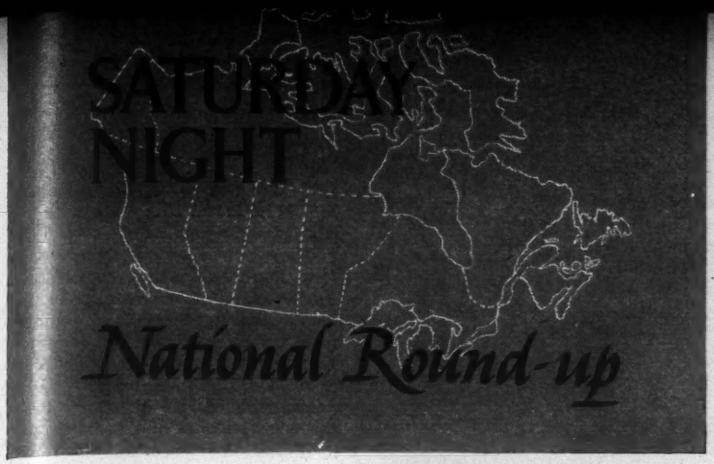
(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NOTICE
INTERIM DIVIDEND No. 16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of four cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the issued capital stock of Cochenour Willans Gold Mines, Limited (No Personal Liability) and will be paid on the 29th day of December, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 12th day of December, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
G. M. HUYCKE,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ont., 23rd November, 1949.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

Homing Bacon

SOME fifteen years ago, Dominion and Provincial Department of Agriculture officials in Prince Edward Island decided that swine should be raised for carcass requirements to please the bacon market.

At this rebellion against the whims and fancies of leading show judges, some official eye-brows were raised outside the Garden Province and the new policy got little support.

But Island pigmen persevered and developed an Island strain of Yorkshires and no other type of pig now exists in Canada's smallest province. During the years of waiting for the pay-off, they established and maintained their own standards through sympathetic judges at the Maritime shows.

About four years ago, calls began to come in from the mainland for Island breeding stock. This year, seven carloads and many lesser shipments have been sent to almost every province in Canada and every northern state as far west as Colorado.

Latest statistics show that Island swine topped the commercial market with 52% of all grade "A" hogs slaughtered in Canada. The Island percentage increased by 15% in the past eight years while the overall Canadian percentage remained the same.

Over 50% of all sows in Canada qualifying for Advanced Registry, scored on production, maturity and carcass tests, were Island stock.

For twenty-five years, Island swine have not been shown at the Royal Winter Fair. This year they brought home the coveted Brethour Trophy for the best side of Wiltshire bacon at the Fair.

NEWFOUNDLAND:

Exodus

SINCE Newfoundland became a part of the Dominion many of her citizens have left the province for the mainland or the United States. Some started off as soon as they knew that the island was slated for membership in the Canadian union; others did not leave until they were forced by circumstances to look for work in the other provinces or across the border. A total of 604 Newfoundlanders received visas to enter the United States during the year ending September 30, 1949, the United States Consulate office in St. John's has disclosed. This was slightly less than the previous year. On the other hand, outward bound ships and trains have been taking increasingly larger numbers of Newfoundlanders and their families to Canada and some of these undoubtedly have crossed into the U.S. after making visa plans on the mainland.

Newfoundland can ill afford to lose population especially because the total in the last census was only 320,000. But because of a poor fishery in certain localities, the closing down of some local secondary industries and other causes, people are seeking a new life elsewhere. Newfoundland, it is said there, if fairly well industrialized, could support a population of several millions. Whether or not mainland manufacturers will try their hand at establishing factories in the new province only time will tell. When the Labrador iron mines go into full production it is anticipated that there will be a labor shortage.

NOVA SCOTIA:

No Sail

IT WAS Port of Halifax Week and with it a big marine and industrial exhibition to promote shipping at this year-round port.

But despite the long-range publicity, the months of planning and the success of the fair, the port, like other Canadian ports, wasn't getting the business it would have liked.

The port was in the throes of an adverse Canadian shipping condition which appeared to present problems too big for one individual, club or association to solve.

To promote interest in Port of Halifax Week, authorities announced the awarding of a plaque to the first ocean-going vessel to arrive either to load or discharge cargo.

The Winter shipping season was officially open three days and still no ship eligible to claim the award. Then shortly before noon on the fourth day of the week, the United States passenger-freighter Steel Designer took her pilot off Chebucto Head in Halifax Harbor.

Directors of the Port of Halifax Club welcomed the freighter with open arms. She was in from the Far East with rubber and tea. They had luncheon with the captain and officers aboard ship and presented the plaque to the ship and a new hat to Capt. L. E. Walters, skipper of the ship, who hails from Tampa, Fla.

NEW BRUNSWICK:

Yipe!

JOSEPH RAKONEZA of Woodbridge, N.J., hunting in the timberland near the town of Marysville, was mystified by the terror-stricken antics of deer in that region. A few were seen, but they were leaping and running so fast it was impossible to get a bead on them. Then he heard a scream like an hysterical woman. Foxes set up an agitated barking, crows flew about cawing wildly. As they turned to go back to camp, the hunter and his guide espied a movement on a path to their right—and saw, less than 50 feet away, a tawny-colored animal with a long body and rope-like tail, crouching low and staring balefully at them. It was one of New Brunswick's rarely seen eastern panthers—a sub-species of the puma which had been thought extinct in the province until its distinctive pawprints and tail-drag were discovered in the snow two years ago.

Though unnerved by surprise, the hunter-turned-hunted fired three shots at the panther, which sprang away into the thickets. Next day he went back home to the U.S.

—Canadian Army

BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY. *Civilian-soldiers of the 3rd (Reserve) Field Squadron, RCE, Ottawa are entertained by the Ontario Hydro at the giant new Des Joachims plant under construction. This was to say "thanks" for a Bailey bridge which engineers built for the Hydro in Algonquin Park. Powerhouse is in foreground.*

—Harry Hall in The Telegram, Toronto

GRIST FOR HIS MILL

SASKATCHEWAN:

Action First

RENT CONTROL will be taken over by the Saskatchewan Government on April 1, 1950. Saskatchewan is the first province to accept the invitation of Finance Minister Douglas Abbott to do so.

But Premier T. C. Douglas in making the announcement tossed up a hurdle which he would like the Federal Government to clear before he steps into the picture. Douglas wants to be assured of the constitutional legality of the Province's stepping into this field. He raised two specific questions. First, in writing to Mr. Abbott, he questioned the Dominion's power to vacate the field of rent control to any province which made a formal request.

Saskatchewan law officers, he wrote, do not feel that the Dominion has the authority to confer legislative jurisdiction on one province simply by executive action in rescinding the regulations and orders respecting that province. He asked that the Dominion obtain an opinion from the Supreme Court concerning its power in this respect.

Secondly he also observed that so long as the Dominion has its present emergency legislation on the statute books, any province, or any number of provinces less than all of them is barred from the field.

ALBERTA:

Tenfold Increase

AT the half-way mark of the current fiscal year, the Alberta Government had piled up a cash surplus of $11,953,431. This time last year, the surplus was a mere $1,517,117.

Most of the money comes from the sale of oil and gas leases, which totalled $10,233,501 (against only $723,852 in the same period of last year.) But other revenues are up, too. Amusement tax returns were 50 per cent higher than in the same period of 1948, oil and gas fees, rentals and royalties about three times as much, and the Alberta Liquor Control Board turned over an extra half-million dollars to the treasury.

The Province made an additional $1,000,000 from its tax on retail gaso-

line and fuel oil, and about $800,000 more on car and truck licences. Even the Provincial mental hospitals and sanatoria showed $100,000 more revenue—which the Treasury laconically attributed to "additional patients and increased collections."

Despite this, Provincial grants to schools were down by $540,084 compared with 1948, although an additional $190,150 was spent on the University of Alberta and nearly $2,000,000 more on highways.

MANITOBA:

No Excuses

NOBODY is proud of the fact that Manitoba has just beaten one of its own records. Already this year traffic deaths are above 1948's all-time high of 89.

Amid all the plans and planning, the Provincial safety director points out that 40 per cent of motor vehicles using Manitoba roads have one or more mechanical faults which might make them "potential death cars". Nearly nine per cent of the fatal accidents are traceable to mechanical defects. Glaring headlights, defective steering, blowouts, obscured tail-lights have all resulted in accidents in which individuals were killed.

The figures on the percentage of cars operating with potentially "lethal" mechanical faults were obtained from safety lane tests conducted throughout the province. The actual figure may be higher, because generally only the best cars travel in the safety lanes.

QUEBEC:

Loud Cheers

THERE WAS rejoicing in the shipbuilding town of Sorel last week: local firms had received contracts amounting $17,000,000 one of them for a $12,000,000 ice-breaker for the RCN.

These contracts, and others which local marine firms hope to obtain in the near future, will do much to assure employment for Sorel's 8,000 workers, most of whom had been out of jobs for lengthy periods during the summer. Said J. Edouard Simard, Vice-president of Marine Industries Ltd., at the keel-laying of the ice-breaker:

"When this work and other construction jobs in this area are in full swing there will be no more unemployment in Sorel."

Among other jobs slated for Sorel shipyards is the construction of a million-dollar canal-sized tanker and the conversion of former navy landing craft into self-propelled landing barges.

Mr. Simard also predicted that in future the town would get "its fair share of Government contracts," a statement which drew wild cheers from the assembled workers, particularly in view of the fact that Government contracts for five sub-chasers, awarded on Sept. 7 of this year, went to firms outside Sorel.

ONTARIO:

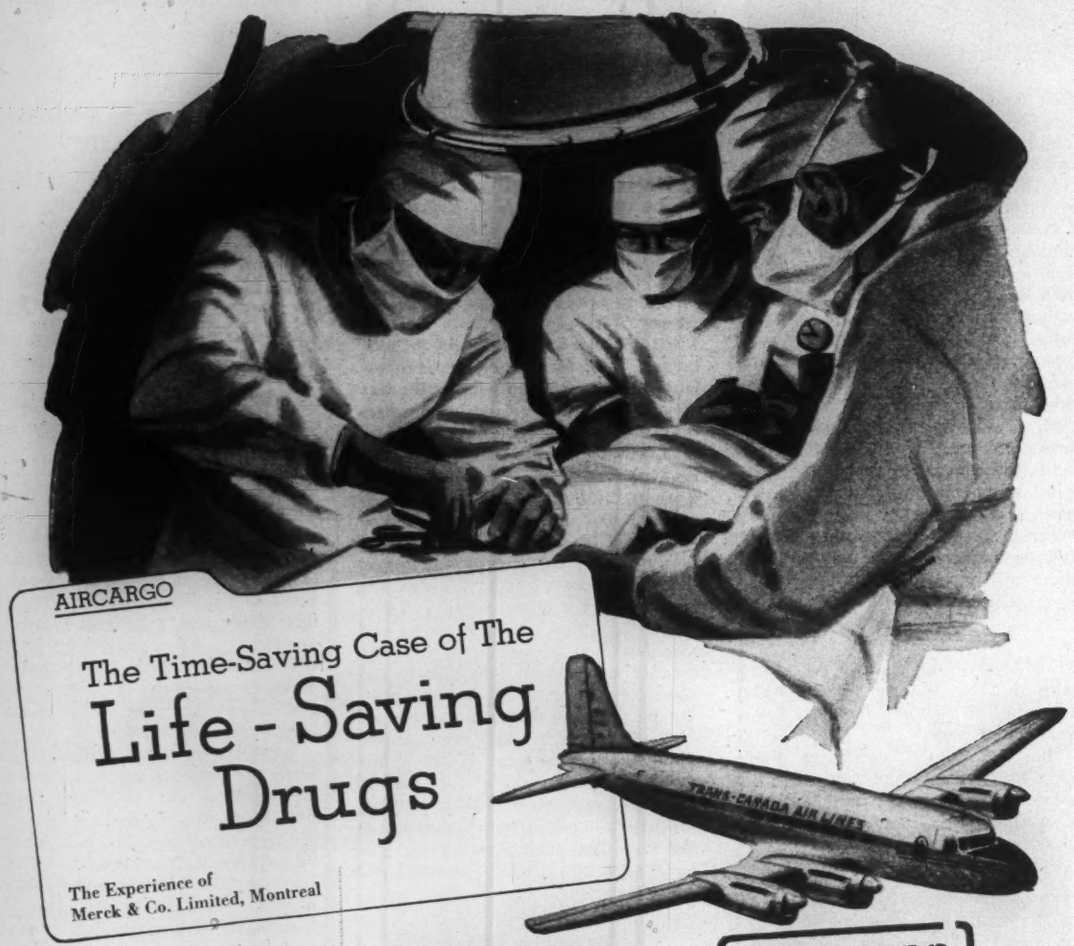
Tall Story

INFLUX of immigrants into Southwestern Ontario results in some queer incidents. Provincial police at Wallaceburg have solved the mystery of what happened to four poplar trees that disappeared from the land of Mr. David Benn, of Chatham Gore township.

Constable Gear had a bright idea. He noted that several immigrants from Europe were wearing new wooden shoes. He found that a hired man on a farm adjoining that of Mr. Benn had been supplementing his wages by making these shoes.

And, you guessed it, he was making the shoes from Mr. Benn's poplars. Recently arrived from Europe, the shoemaker had an idea the trees were public property.

BY FAR *the highest speed ever attained by a transport aircraft in North America—more than 500 miles an hour at 30,000 feet—is the new record of the Avro Canada Jetliner. The crew, seen at Malton are: Frank Spink, Don Rogers, Bill Baker, Mike Cooper-Slipper, Jim Floyd and Mario Pesando.*



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The smallest automatic table model radio-phonograph ever designed by RCA Victor. Standard broadcast radio has 5 tubes plus rectifier. "45" player gives over 40 minutes of music without attention. Gift priced at

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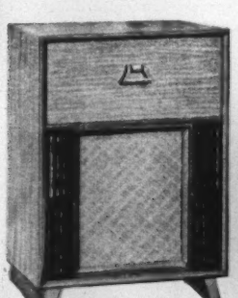
With short wave . . . $109.00

RCA VICTOR 9-W-125 (below)

Two automatic players — one for the new 45 rpm records, one for your 10- and 12-inch discs. Superb 12-tube radio with long and short wave and FM — Frequency Modulation reception. RCA Victor's finest "45".

$465.00



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